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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 14-11 (57-52). Tomorrow, variable. Temp. 20-12 (68-53). Yesterday's temp. 19-11 (66-52). LONDON: Sunny intervals with showers. Temp. 17-9 (63-48). Tomorrow, fair. Yesterday's temp. 17-9 (63-48). CHANNEL: Fair. ROME: Variable. Temp. 25-18 (77-64). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 29-20 (84-68). Yesterday's temp. 29-18 (84-64). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 Sch.	Lebanon	£L1.25
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dir.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.00 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£6
Italy	700 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,741 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1975 Established 1887

Lisbon Military Reverses Itself Over Republica

LISBON, June 17 (AP).—The Portuguese military today reversed a decision to hand over the Socialist newspaper, Republica, to communist printers who forced the daily to close four weeks ago. The issue, which sparked a dispute among the two leftist parties in the provisional government, was sent back to the army's Revolutionary Council, the supreme political authority in Portugal. Members of the Communist workers' committee, visibly disappointed, said that the paper would not reopen before tomorrow or Thursday. The military had planned to reopen Republica yesterday under its Socialist management, but it gave the key to the newspaper premises to the Communist printers instead, when the editors said that they would not resume publication unless the government agreed to conditions that would prevent a new shutdown.

Earlier today, a Socialist party spokesman reported that there had been further negotiations between the paper's Socialist officials and Copcon, the military security force charged with reopening the paper.

A Copcon statement issued at the same time accused the Republica officials of "disrespect for the right to work and nonobservance of the decisions of the Revolutionary Council." It said that this was harmful to "the advance of the revolutionary process."

Pullout Menace

Republica is the last major Lisbon newspaper not under Communist control. The government closed the paper after the printers seized it and agreed to return it to the control of its Socialist editors only after the Socialist party threatened to pull out of the government.

Yesterday, when Maj. Dias Ferreira of Copcon arrived to reopen the building, chief editor Raul Rego and administrator Gustavo Soro Menho handed him a list of conditions, which, they said, must be met to prevent another attempt by the Communists to take over the paper.

They demanded that the owners be given the right to name shop foremen, that printers opposed to the paper's editorial content be allowed to move to other jobs and that the business manager, who supported the printers, be fired.

"The Revolutionary Council doesn't accept conditions from anyone," Maj. Ferreira said, and gave the editors until 7 p.m. to accept the paper unconditionally. When they did not comply, he unlocked the back door and gave the key to a member of the workers' committee. But he also said that he would consult with the Revolutionary Council.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the council's political commission announced that reports of an imminent government reshuffle and of decrees that would bypass the civilian political parties were completely unfounded.

March in Lisbon

Today, thousands of workers marched through Lisbon calling for popular government and direct links with the armed forces that would bypass civilian political parties.

Shouting, "Down with capitalism" and "Power to the people," the demonstrators marched down the central Avenida da Liberdade waving banners that called

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Franco Picks Solis to Head Spain's Party

Conservative Regains Post He Held 12 Years

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, June 17.—Jose Solis Ruiz, a Falangist and former cabinet minister, was named today by Generalissimo Francisco Franco to head the National Movement, the nation's only legal political organization.

Mr. Solis, 61, had held the job from 1957-69. He is considered a Franco traditionalist and conservative.

In Franco picked Mr. Solis to replace Fernando Herrero Tejedor, who was killed Thursday in a car accident. Mr. Herrero, a former attorney general, was considered the most liberal person to hold the post in years. Mr. Herrero had been counted on by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to bring about a liberalization within the National Movement after the Premier's appointment.

Jose Solis Ruiz — AP.

... for "political associations" ... to produce an enthusiastic response among Spanish politicians.

In 1969, Mr. Solis sponsored a bill that would have allowed political associations. It was not approved by Gen. Franco.

Mr. Solis, a member of the National Committee of the Movement, met with Mr. Arias just before the announcement of his appointment as secretary-general of the Movement, a post with cabinet rank.

He fought on the Franco side during the Spanish Civil War, 1936-39, and has held posts in the Movement since 1944.

The Movement, which took over from the rightist Falange party, helped Gen. Franco to power, is the final arbiter on the question of political associations in Spain.

Criticism Voiced

Meanwhile, two newspapers today criticized Don Juan de Borbon, Spain's long-time pretender to the throne, for creating what they called confusion by suggesting he, and not his son, should succeed Gen. Franco.

The monarchist newspaper, ABC, a supporter of Don Juan before Gen. Franco named Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon as the successor in 1969, said "history is irreversible."

The Catholic newspaper Ya said in an editorial: "If the Count of Barcelona has intended to offer something positive, he has, in fact, been deceived. He has only offered confusion. Particularly, he has put obstacles in the road of the political transition of the country."

Labor and leftist sources today claimed victory for underground opposition groups in the key contests in nationwide trade union elections involving more than 8 million Spanish workers.

They said slates backed by leftist groups have won as much as 80 per cent of the vote in such companies as the Barcelona SEAT automobile factory, Spain's largest industrial plant.

A spokesman for the government-controlled trade unions called the claims exaggerated. He said it was too early to interpret the results.

Victory was claimed by the leftist groups on the basis of results in Madrid and Barcelona.

United Press International.

VICTORY CELEBRATION—Italian Communists cheering and waving clenched fists at a rally ontside the Basilica of St. John Lateran yesterday to celebrate the party's dramatic gains in regional and mnnicipal elections.

Italy Reds Plan 'Initiatives' on National Level

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 17 (NYT).—The Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, announced in an address tonight that after his party's big gains in nationwide administrative elections Sunday and yesterday, it would take "new initiatives" on the national level.

Speaking at a Communist victory rally in front of the ancient Basilica of St. John Lateran, Mr. Berlinguer said it was now "unthinkable" to presume that Italy's many problems could be solved without his party.

Mr. Berlinguer, secretary of the party, did not elaborate on what "initiatives" he had in mind, but this was generally understood to mean that his party would strongly push its bid for a permanent role in national decision-making.

The Christian Democratic party, which despite stinging setbacks in the elections is still Italy's strongest force, has repeatedly rejected Communist offers of formal collaboration in running the country.

Tonight's rally was attended by a crowd estimated at 12,000. The mood was good-natured. A group of Communists in the vast square staged a mock funeral, carrying a coffin with the Christian Democratic emblem.

Complete returns for the local elections issued by the Interior Ministry today showed that the Christian Democrats' share of the 34.8 million votes cast was 35.3 per cent. In the parliamentary elections of 1972, the Christian Democrats won 38.8 per cent.

The Communist party got 33.4 per cent, against 27.2 per cent in 1972. The Socialists polled 12 per cent as compared with 9.6 per cent in 1972.

The Italian Social Movement, generally labeled Neo-Fascist, slipped to 6.4 per cent, against 8.7 per cent in 1972.

The Social Democratic party polled 5.6 per cent, against 5.2 per cent in 1972. The Republicans' percentage was 3.2 per cent, as compared with 2.9 per cent in 1972. Small groups shared the rest of votes.

The Communists emerged as the strongest party in the biggest cities—Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Genoa and Florence.

Earlier today, some Christian Democrats said privately that the unexpectedly huge Communist gains would prompt their party to assay the chances of a new alliance with the Socialists.

The Socialist party now finds itself being wooed by both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

Supported More

Since the early 1960s the Socialist party has collaborated, off and on, with the Christian Democrats in the central government.

At the same time, Socialists cooperated with Communists in many local governments.

The smaller allies of the Christian Democrats—the Social Democratic and the Republican parties—appear ready to go along with such an effort to revive what has long been known in Italian politics as the center-left formula.

If the Christian Democrats fail to win a renewed Socialist commitment for collaboration that would bar the Communists from the central government, early parliamentary elections might be called.

Both houses of parliament were elected in May, 1972, for a five-year term. Christian Democrats said today they were convinced that their party would fare much better in parliamentary elections.

Turkey Asks Negotiations On U.S. Bases

Effort Is Seen to End Embargo on Weapons

ANKARA, June 17 (AP).—Declaring the U.S. arms embargo "both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Turkey demanded today that the United States open negotiations on the future of its bases in Turkey.

A note delivered to the U.S. Embassy demanded that negotiations begin within 30 days. It said that if "action is not taken to initiate the talks," the U.S. military installations will be subject "to a new situation." There was no elaboration.

The 20 American bases are important both as the southeastern buttress of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and as monitors of Soviet naval movements in and out of the Black Sea. The most vital installations are the Incirlik Air Base for nuclear bombers and three intelligence-gathering bases.

Turkey has been threatening to take action against the U.S. bases since Congress cut off American arms aid to Ankara last winter over the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. Congress voted the embargo because the Turks used American arms in the invasion last July and because they took no steps to withdraw.

Under pressure from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and after the Greek and Turkish Cypriots resumed negotiations, the U.S. Senate voted last month to rescind the ban. But the House of Representatives has taken no action yet, and the Turkish note was seen as an attempt to force quick action.

Turkey "has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Jordan Allows Red Orchestra In From Cold

TEL AVIV, June 17 (NYT).—The Jordanian boycott has been lifted on "recordings" by the Red Orchestra led by Leopold Trepper, an Israeli, according to newspapers reaching Tel Aviv.

The announcement said that Mr. Trepper, a Pole who emigrated to Israel last year, had "no connection with cinema or music."

Evidently, someone informed the boycott office that the Red Orchestra had never recorded music. It was the code name of a World War II spy ring operated in Germany by Mr. Trepper for the Soviet Union.

Awaits Word on U.S. Policy

Sadat Urges Geneva Talks Resume

BEIRUT, June 17 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published today that he was still awaiting results from the reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East, and he insisted the Arab-Israeli peace conference resume in Geneva before the end of the year.

"What I insist on with America is that we must go to Geneva during the remaining part of 1975," Mr. Sadat said in an interview with the newspaper An Nahar.

Otherwise, "next year will be an election year in the United States when the President cannot make definite decisions."

Mr. Sadat praised plans by Syria and Jordan to cooperate in military and civilian fields and called on the Palestinians to form a government-in-exile. Such a provisional government would "make things easier for all of us," he said.

It would be able to speak for the Palestinians at the international level and decide whether it wanted to be represented at Geneva, Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat pointed out that "America cannot hold contacts with a liberation movement as a general principle, but it can contact a provisional government."

Mr. Sadat said he was satisfied with the assurances given by President Ford at their meeting in Salzburg that he would not allow the Middle East situation to slip back into stagnation.

"President Ford is not a cowboy like Johnson," Mr. Sadat said. "He is from the Midwest, where people are farmers. In our farmers, for example, we find sound character, stability, simplicity, frankness and coming directly to the point.

"I was happy to see these qualities in him. The truth of the matter is that we were tired of the cowboy policy followed by the Americans."

Israel Backs Peace Effort

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, June 17.—The Israeli cabinet decided tonight to continue efforts for a new interim peace settlement with Egypt.

In a brief communiqué, the cabinet restated Israel's readiness to make further concessions for an agreement, provided Egypt did the same.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reported to the cabinet on his recent talks with U.S. leaders in Washington and was empowered to continue the negotiations together with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Israel is "prepared to review its position consonant with changes that may occur in the Egyptian position," the communiqué said.

The last effort for a peace settlement between Israel and Egypt, conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, broke down in March when Egypt refused Israel's demand for a non-belligerency pledge in return for Israeli withdrawals in occupied Sinai.

Meanwhile, the Israeli parliament voted today to increase the military budget by $83.3 million, dealing a sharp blow to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's unstable coalition government.

The finance and defense committees of the Knesset increased the military budget to 22.5 billion Israeli pounds ($3.75 billion), disregarding government protests.

The increase was backed by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

House Rejects Nedzi Resignation

WASHINGTON, June 17 (WP).—The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly yesterday to reject the resignation of Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., from its Select Committee on Intelligence in what appeared to be the first step toward clamping down on the investigation of the CIA.

The vote was 290-64 to keep Rep. Nedzi as the committee chairman, but Rep. Nedzi said later that he did not see how he could preside over the inquiry with its present membership.

"It's not going to end with this and I don't think it should end with this," Rep. Nedzi said. He said he thought it might be just as well to abandon the entire House CIA inquiry.

A ranking member of the House Rules Committee, Rep. B. F. Sisk, D-Calif., promptly filed a resolution to abolish the select committee altogether.

Rep. Nedzi said he intends to wait and see what happens to the Sisk proposal before even calling another meeting of his deeply divided panel.

Struggling in vain against the majority opinion on the House floor, five of the six other Democrats on the select committee voted to accept Rep. Nedzi's resignation in hopes of getting another chairman. They said earlier this month that they had lost all faith in Rep. Nedzi's determination to conduct a vigorous investigation.

"They don't want an aggressive investigation, that's obvious," Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., one of the committee members, said of the mood on the House floor. "But we'll get our day in court."

Michael Harrington, D-Mass., Rep. Nedzi's most outspoken critic on the select committee, said he planned to go to the House Democratic Caucus tomorrow in an effort to insure a thorough CIA investigation.

Vow Is Made

"We're not going to lie down and roll over," he vowed.

The House vote, however, represented a solid defeat for the committee's restive members. Not a single Republican voted to accept Rep. Nedzi's resignation, tendered last week. Ninety-seven Republican members lined up with 193 House Democrats to keep Rep. Nedzi as chairman, but without any commitment to keeping the committee in business.

At one point, Rep. Andrew Young, D-Ga., announced that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Details Not Disclosed

Leaders of Angolan Factions Set Steps on Ending Fighting

NAKURU, Kenya, June 17 (UPI).—Angolan liberation leaders met today for a second day of talks after agreeing on unspecified steps to halt fighting between factions in the Portuguese territory in Africa.

After an all-night session, the Angolans issued a short statement today saying they had discussed the first item on the agenda, "the general situation in Angola," and had "taken concrete measures to ameliorate the situation."

The statement gave no further details on this point and it was unclear if it referred to an immediate cease-fire to end months of bitter fighting between the liberation groups that reportedly cost at least 1,000 lives.

Conference sources said the liberation movements also were "working well" toward an agreement to integrate their respective armies.

An official said that "things are running very well indeed, much better than expected," as delegates went into a second round of discussions today.

The three black liberation groups represented at the talks, being held under the aegis of President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, are the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

A problem to be overcome in forming a joint army is the reconciliation of the various guerrilla groups' troop strengths. The right-wing National Front has more than 20,000 men under arms; the left-wing Popular Movement, about 10,000; and the National Union, less than 5,000.

Few observers believe that the liberation movements would totally disband their independent military structures, even if the military merger got under way.

Portugal has promised independence for Angola in November.

The meetings are being held in President Kenyatta's official residence here, 100 miles from Nairobi. It is Mr. Kenyatta's second attempt in six months to end the feuding that could delay Angolan independence.

Most of the fighting has been between the supporters of Jonas Savimbi, the head of the National Union, which dominates the Angolan capital of Luanda, and Holden Roberto's National Front.

Associated Press.

TALKS CONTINUE—Angolan leaders in Nakuru, Kenya, yesterday for second day of talks. From left: Holden Roberto of the National Liberation Front of Angola, Kenya's Munyua Waiyaki, Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and Agostinho Neto of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Marianas Voters Approve Commonwealth Under U.S.

SAIPAN, Marianas, June 17 (AP).—The people of the Northern Marianas Islands voted overwhelmingly today to establish a commonwealth under the U.S. flag.

With nearly all votes in, the count was 3,024 for and 928 against the proposal. Voter turnout in the plebiscite was about 85 per cent.

Now, Congress must decide whether to approve the proposal, giving the Pacific island chain a status similar to that of Puerto Rico.

The Northern Marianas Islands comprise one of five districts of U.S. trust territory of the Pacific—islands dotted over an area as large as the United States but with an actual land area half that of Rhode Island.

The other districts are negotiating for a looser relationshlo with the United States. Washington has said that, by 1981, it plans to end the strategic trusteeship granted by the United Nations after World War II.

The favorable vote was expected. Even those who campaigned against the proposal were not against the idea of a commonwealth but simply against some of its specific terms.

The proposal gives the United States the right to lease about 18,000 acres, mostly on Tinian, where a $300-million military base has been discussed. The agreement also provides for $14 million a year in aid from the United States for seven years—about $1,000 a year for every person in the Marianas.

Observers from Australia, France and Britain monitored the voting which was supervised by a U.S.-appointed commission, headed by Erwin Canham, editor emeritus of the Christian Science Monitor.

The Soviet Union objected to the plebiscite and did not send an observer.

Under commonwealth status, the people of the islands would become U.S. citizens and elect a governor and legislature, but they would not vote in U.S. presidential elections and would have no vote in Congress.

The islanders will pay federal income tax but the funds would remain in the Marianas.

Associated Press.

EXCHANGING VIEWS—Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi receiving Nguyen Thi Binh, of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, in Tripoli yesterday.

Egypt, Syria Concerned by Beirut Crisis

Little Progress Seen In Forming Cabinet

BEIRUT, June 17 (Reuters).—Egypt and Syria showed signs today of growing concern over the political crisis in Lebanon, where Premier-Designate Rashid Karami has been trying for three weeks to form a government.

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Lutfi Metwalli handed President Suleiman Franjieh a message from President Anwar Sadat, which authoritative sources said concerned efforts to restore normal life to the country.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam *conferred with President Franjieh* and Mr. Karami.

Both Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Metwalli last month helped to mediate the conflict between the Phalangist party and Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Karami has made little progress in forming a government to replace the military cabinet led by retired Gen. Nureddin Rifai.

President Sadat's concern over the Lebanese situation was reflected in an interview published by the Beirut newspaper An Nahar.

He was quoted as saying that the situation "may be the loophole through which Israel could explode the Arab situation to gain time and disrupt all the international moves" for a Middle East settlement.

President Sadat charged that "foreign forces are behind what is taking place in Lebanon. They are trying from outside and inside the region to portray the matter as being one of confrontation between Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas."

Mr. Karami's efforts have foundered on the insistence of some parliamentary groups that he should form a government of national union including the Phalangists.

But Socialist Progressive leader Kamal Jumblat, supported by leftists, opposes the inclusion of Phalangists and advocates a government formed of persons not members of parliament.

Associated Press.

GISCARD IN POLAND—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek greeting French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as he left his airplane on arrival in Warsaw.

In Warsaw, Giscard Sees Peace Hopes

Franco-Polish Ties A Potential Model

By James Goldsborough

WARSAW, June 17 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here today praising the European Security Conference negotiations, which he said were aimed at "eliminating the barriers that have kept the peoples [of Europe] from meeting and understanding one another."

On his first trip to a Communist country since his election in May of last year, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing began four days of meetings that will take him around the nation, including stops in Krakow, Auschwitz and Gdansk-Gdynia, scene of the riots five years ago that swept Edward Gierek to power in place of former Communist party Secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The French see in this trip a symbol of what they hope will become a standard for relations between Eastern and Western Europe once the security talks are completed. In his toast at a dinner tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Franco-Polish relations could show that Europe was not perpetually "condemned to division and confrontation, but can organize itself for exchange and dialogue."

Although Mr. Gierek, in his toast, put the emphasis on the differences between the two countries—"with different systems, different alliances and different principles"—he stressed that Franco-Polish relations could be a "model of peaceful coexistence."

Socialist Concert

Mr. Gierek made it clear that Poland still acted only "in concert with its Socialist allies and particularly the Soviet Union." But that reference was not as harsh as that made by Mr. Gomulka eight years ago, when he rebuffed a suggestion by the visiting French President, Charles de Gaulle that Poland turn more toward the West by saying that Poland could never be weaned away from the Soviet Union.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Gierek stressed the importance of the security conference negotiations, which are now drawing to a close in Geneva. Mr. Gierek, however, was slightly more optimistic, calling the end of the conference a "great event in the history of Europe," while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing warned that it would only have meaning if its rather abstract provisions are "put into action."

The French President said the negotiations had progressed well enough that a final 35-nation summit meeting could be foreseen for the end of July or the beginning of September.

France and Poland plan to sign several trade, investment and cooperation agreements totaling about $1 billion during this visit. France will offer credits for two large industrial projects, a fertilizer complex and a chlor-alkali plant, and Poland will step up its shipments of coal to France by 40 per cent over the next eight years.

The trip has had its little ironies. L'Humanité, the French Communist newspaper, was severely critical of the Polish visit days ago for the praise the French press has had for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and this visit. Mr. Michel Poniatowski, the prince of Polish origin who is French interior minister, was obliged to forget his virulent anti-Communism at home to come here and be feted as one of the architects of Franco-Polish rapprochement.

Delegation Sees Butz

U.S. Said to Assure Europeans Of Action on Grain Complaints

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Representatives of the European livestock feed industry said yesterday they have been assured of prompt action to clean up U.S. grain inspection procedures.

The six-man delegation, representing the Federation of European Feed Compounders, said that unless the quality of U.S. grain and soybean meal is improved, it could force European buyers to look elsewhere.

Kenneth Arnott, president of the federation, told newsmen after a meeting with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz that he could understand the problems associated with harvesting and moving vast quantities of grain and meal into export channels.

"Nevertheless, we have to accept a United States certificate of quality, and the thing that comes out of the other end of the ships' voyage is something rather different," Mr. Arnott said.

The delegation stressed that it was not here specifically to engage in a current dispute over U.S. grain standards and export inspections. The trip, he said, had been planned since late last year to see U.S. farm production and to check with suppliers.

Mr. Arnott said Mr. Butz "left us in no doubt that he was going to probe this very thoroughly" but said the secretary did not spell out specific actions.

Mr. Arnott and his colleagues displayed plastic bags of soybeans and corn showing broken kernels, trash and other foreign particles. A sample of high-grade Brazilian soybeans was also shown as a comparison.

One European said, however, that the samples were "extreme cases."

"You do have the capacity to put this right," Mr. Arnott said. "It seems to me incredible that a country with the technical resources and the skill to put a man on the moon cannot move corn from the United States to Europe without grinding it into dust."

Mr. Arnott said that while the quality complaints are "not a problem to face every year" with U.S. commodities, they still are of such importance as to require corrective action.

U.S. Grain Checkers Failed in Obligations

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 17 (NYT).—*The Agriculture Department's* internal investigative agency found two years ago that the Grain Division, which is responsible for assuring the safeness and quality of U.S. grain shipments, was failing to meet some of its principal obligations. Some of those shortcomings have still not been corrected.

The problems found in the Grain Division ranged from withholding of information about dangerously contaminated grain to suggestions of cozy relations between federal officials and an organization of major exporters.

The findings were part of a 102-page report by the Office of the Inspector General, an agency that has since been divided into two units—the Office of Investigation and the Office of Audits.

Problems in the Grain Division cited in the report included the following:

- The division held up proposed instructions to inspectors because of objections by one association whose principal members are large grain-exporting corporations, although no contact had been made with the 40 or more other organizations in the grain trade who would be affected.
- Federal grain inspectors did not inform the Food and Drug Administration when they found grain contaminated with hazardous substances although this permitted such grain to go into mixtures destined for human use.
- The division did not produce a safety code to prevent the exposure of employees to health hazards in fumigated ship holds. The code is still pending two years after the report was issued and about a year after a worker died in a fumigated ship.
- An inspection regulation allows 10 per cent of a cargo to be off-grade grain although the practice often victimizes foreign buyers who get nothing but the off-grade portion while paying a premium price.
- Inspectors who are licensed by the Agriculture Department but employed by private agencies were using "unapproved shortcuts" and in some instances were giving higher grades to grain than were justified.

The grain inspection system is part of an investigation of alleged corruption under way in New Orleans and other ports. In addition, the handling and weighing of grain are being investigated in an inquiry that has turned up evidence of bribery and large-scale thefts.

Renew Talks, Sadat Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

the rightist Likud opposition and by two members of the Religious party, which belongs to the coalition.

Also disturbing to Mr. Rabin's government was the fact that members of the right wing of the governing Labor party failed to take part in the vote. Defense Minister Shimon Peres belongs to the rightist group.

Late tonight, Israel, suffering a worsening balace-of-trade deficit, announced the devaluation of its pound by 2 per cent and said it planned a further graduated devaluation of 2 per cent in monthly ateps.

The devaluation, the first since November, when the pound was devalued 43 per cent, is the seventh such move in Israel's 27-year history. It will take effect tomorrow.

The move will decrease the value of the pound against all major hard currencies, making it worth 6.12 pounds to the U.S. dollar instead of 6.

Dangerous Gas Sweeps Over Munich Suburbs

MUNICH, June 17 (Reuters).—Most of the 91 victims of a potentially lethal cloud of gas that swept over the eastern outskirts of Munich last night were declared well enough to leave the hospital today.

Dangerous fumes seeped out of a chemical fertilizer warehouse last night, police said. They evacuated about 800 inhabitants of Heimstetten and two other villages in the suburbs of Munich. The villagers have since been allowed to return home.

Bishop Told To Get Out of S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 17 (AP).—Bishop Richard Wood, leader of the Anglican Church in South-West Africa, said today he is not surprised that he has been ordered to leave the territory.

"I was warned in March it was on the cards," he said. He was served an expulsion order yesterday and has to be out of South-West Africa by Monday. No reasons have been given.

Today, Bishop Wood's American wife was also ordered to leave the territory by Monday.

The bishop said: "I am taking legal advice but I suspect the whole thing is pretty well sewn up and I will have to leave."

The 54-year-old British-born bishop, who became a naturalized South African in 1965, has been an active supporter of black political groups in South-West Africa (Namibia) and particularly of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

He was involved in legal action that led to a court ban on the flogging of SWAPO supporters by Ovambo Homeland chiefs. Currently, he is engaged in a probe into claims that voters were intimidated during elections in January in the Ovambo Homeland.

He has been accused in the South-West African Legislative Assembly of writing statements issued to the press by SWAPO in Windhoek and being the organizer of a march that the Namibia National Convention planned to stage in Windhoek Saturday. The march was banned.

"I deny all these allegations against me," he said.

Bishop Wood is the third Anglican bishop to be expelled from South-West Africa in seven years. On Thursday, he marks his second anniversary as suffragan bishop of Damaraland, which is part of the territory.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mize, an American, was expelled in 1968.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

Floods, Drought Menacing China's Rice, Wheat Crop

HONG KONG, June 17 (UPI).—Flood and drought, twin scourges of Chinese agriculture for centuries, are again threatening China's wheat and rice crop.

Radio broadcasts monitored in Hong Kong and weather data and reports from recent travelers to China indicate serious flooding in the central and southern parts of the country.

Provincial radio reports described drought in scattered areas of the northeast and northwest and said several provinces are engaged in an "anti-drought struggle."

Agricultural specialists say if the flooding continues it could cause serious crop losses, but it is still too early to assess damage.

The specialists said rice and wheat-growing areas of central and south China, which normally receive heavy rain in early summer, were hit much earlier this year, hampering growth of the wheat crop.

Sumatran Rhino Near Extinction

MORGES, Switzerland, June 17 (UPI).—The Sumatran rhinoceros has almost been wiped out because of hunters seeking its horn as a supposed aphrodisiac, the World Wildlife Fund said.

The fund said that the rhinoceros, smallest of the five rhino species, probably now numbers only 30 to 50. It stands a chance of survival only in the Gunung Leuser Reserve in northern Sumatra, it said. The reserve, lying in untouched rain forests, also provides a sanctuary for the Sumatran tiger and the orang-utan.

UN Says 2,652 From Indochina Ask Repatriation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (AP).—UN refugee officials have found 2,652 Cambodians and Vietnamese abroad who want to go home, a spokesman said here today. About 167,000 Cambodians and Vietnamese are estimated to be outside their homelands.

The spokesman told newsmen that the UN high commissioner for refugees in Geneva, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, said that 1,982 Vietnamese and 670 Cambodians had signed declarations that they were going back voluntarily.

Of these, 67 Vietnamese are paying their own way and the rest have requested repatriation from the high commissioner—1,200 from Guam, 465 from the United States and 250 from other countries, mainly Thailand. Among the Cambodians, 247 are paying their own way and the remainder have asked for repatriation—20 from the United States and 403 from other countries.

PRG Accepts Repatriation

FORT CHAFFEE, Ark., June 17 (UPI).—The Provisional Revolutionary Government in Saigon has accepted the principle of repatriation and the return of some refugees to Vietnam may begin soon, a UN representative said today.

UN officials now are waiting for the PRG to turn over a list of the names of the Vietnamese they will allow to return.

As U.S. Mission Dwindles

Moscow, Hanoi Presence Expands in Laos

VIENTIANE, June 17 (AP).—While the U.S. presence dwindles in Laos, that of the Soviet Union and North Vietnam is growing.

A Soviet diplomat has confirmed that Moscow is sending in more officials and technicians. The Soviet mission, now one of the largest, has about 100 staff members with more coming, as the pro-Communist Pathet Lao extends its control of the country.

Crews and technicians of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, take up the largest bloc of rooms in the Lan Xang Hotel.

A U.S. source said there are about 30,000 North Vietnamese soldiers now in Laos, scattered in remote areas. He added that about 14,000 Chinese road builders and military guards remain in Laos. They are constructing a road leading from southern China toward Thailand.

About 100 U.S. officials are still in Laos, down from 1,200 at the peak of the aid mission.

Foreign Minister Phoumi Vongvichit, a member of the Pathet Lao, said in a recent broadcast that Laos still wants U.S. aid and experts, but on Laotian terms and with no strings attached.

Said to Seek Balance

Some observers here say the Laotians, technically under the leadership of a neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, want a U.S. presence to balance other foreign influences and help assure their independence.

Neutrality is the official policy of Souvanna's government, which, until the Pathet Lao expanded their power, was made up of leftists, rightists and neutralists under the terms of the 1973 cease-fire agreement.

The North Vietnamese, who fought with the Pathet Lao during the war here, are reported to be politically active in southern Laos near Pakse and Chamapassak and in the northwest near Xieng Lom. U.S. sources said their activities seem aimed toward neighboring Thailand, which is troubled by Communist-backed insurgencies in border areas.

In the meantime, the Pathet Lao have a strong presence in Vientiane, the administrative capital. Police patrols still are mixed, with government and Pathet Lao men, but only the Pathet Lao have squads of infantrymen walking the streets.

6 Laos Ministers Installed in Jobs

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 17 (Reuters).—Four new ministers and two deputy ministers were sworn in here yesterday, consolidating the pro-Communist Pathet Lao position in the coalition administration.

The new men were appointed by King Sisavang Vatthana last week to replace rightists. They are considered to be more moderate than their predecessors and are acceptable to the Pathet Lao, whose armed forces have now entered most of the country's principal towns.

The ministers installed are: Leuam Rajasombath, finance minister; Pheng Yongsavan, defense; Khoum Oun Voravong, interior; Prince Jaisvads Visouthiphong, health; Kithong Vongsay, deputy foreign minister, and Somphavan Inthavong, deputy public works minister.

Saigon Reopens Top Banks, Will Resume Foreign Trade

BANGKOK, June 17 (UPI).—Radio Saigon today announced the reopening of banks and resumption of foreign currency transactions, saying that exports and imports would be resumed with "proper profits" guaranteed and urging South Vietnamese abroad to send remittances to their families.

The radio said in a broadcast last night that hundreds of thousands of former soldiers and others are in hiding or refusing to participate in the Communist revolution in South Vietnam. Both broadcasts were monitored here.

The reopening of the Vietnam National Bank and Vietnam Thuong Tin (commercial credit) banks were disclosed in an announcement of a Provisional Revolutionary Government Council of Ministers decision and a communiqué broadcast this morning.

The radio said that the decision was dated June 6 and the communiqué June 10, but no reason for delays in announcing them were given.

Cash Shortage

All banks in Saigon have been closed since the fall of Saigon April 30, causing shortages of cash and other economic problems.

Shortly after seizing the city, the government announced the nationalization of privately owned banks. Today's announcements said that the National Bank would fill the role of "a multi-level banking network consistent with the new methods for economic and social management of the state."

The announcements said that all foreign transactions would be handled through the Thuong Tin Bank and that exporters and importers who have been allowed to resume business would be helped to contribute to the building of the new economy by "favored credit policy and an appropriate policy on interest and foreign exchange rates aimed at insuring proper profits for exporters and importers."

In yesterday's broadcast, the radio gave the text of a Saigon newspaper editorial of the day before, which said that although the people were now the masters of the country, "there is a not negligible difficulty which is preventing the people from further developing their role as masters.

Outside the Community

"Hundreds of thousands of troops and officers of the puppet armed forces and personnel of the puppet administration and members of reactionary political parties whose organizations have disintegrated... are living in the city like persons standing outside the people's community," the editorial said.

It said that a number of high-ranking officers of the former government army were still harboring false views about the revolution.

"In particular, a number of wicked henchmen of the U.S. puppet clique still have a hostile attitude toward the people and the revolution and are still stubbornly hiding in order to continue to commit further crimes to disturb order and security in the city.

"This is an unacceptable situation for the people, who are masters of the city," the editorial said.

Aviation Resumed

BANGKOK, June 17 (AP).—The Saigon radio yesterday reported the resumption of civil aviation service at the capital's Tan Son Nhut Airport. The broadcast did not say what other cities would be served by flights to and from Saigon.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh radio reported that civilians and Khmer Rouge soldiers, "working night and day," had repaired the capital's electro-generating plants but said the supply of petroleum was still limited. Most electric plants in Phnom Penh were not damaged during the war but there was a shortage of spare parts and fuel.

Another broadcast reported that the Tonle Sap River north of Phnom Penh had been cleared for shipping. At the war's end Khmer Rouge forces had blocked the river with mines and other obstructions.

S. Vietnam Jobless

PARIS, June 17 (Reuters).—Unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the cities' 7 million inhabitants out of work, Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper, l'Humanité. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

Spanish Sahara Fort Is Raided

MADRID, June 17 (UPI).—Sahara tribesmen belonging to the Polisario Front captured a fort in Spain's disputed Sahara on Saturday and then fled with captured rifles and two prisoners, the national news agency CIFRA said yesterday.

CIFRA said 38 attackers surprised the garrison and took the Guelta El Zemur post near the African territory's border with Mauretania.

Spanish legionnaires were dispatched to the scene, and retook the post, CIFRA said, but the attacking nomads made off with 26 rifles, 7,000 cartridges and five motor vehicles.

The illegal Polisario Front has mounted numerous anti-Spanish demonstrations and incidents. Spain has pledged to pull out of the desert territory "as soon as possible."

Moscow, Bonn State 'Case' For One—or Two—Germanys

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union and West Germany are quarreling here about how to say West Germany in the Russian language.

The dispute surfaced in a letter from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Malik, the permanent Soviet delegate, protested that UN Secretariat members and West German diplomats had collaborated in making a "distorted translation into Russian of the name of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The UN, he said, had reissued a document "for technical reasons" that altered the name. The original Russian document came out with the version "Federativnaya Respublika Germanii," but in the revised version it was "Federativnaya Respublika Germania."

The Russians say "Germanii" is correct, but the West Germans disagree.

A West German diplomat said that "Germania" is the Russian nominative case, the same case as used in the German name of the country, "Bundesrepublik Deutschland." If "Germanii," the possessive, or genitive, case were correct, he said, the German name would be "Bundesrepublik Deutschlands"—and it is not.

In reply, the Russians will likely cite the English version, where the possessive form is indeed used. In English, West Germany is the "Federal Republic of Germany" rather than "Federal Republic Germany."

Behind the linguistic argument is the dispute over one Germany vs. two Germanys. Diplomats said the nominative "Germania" more strongly implies one Germany, the West German position.

East Germany calls itself the "German Democratic Republic," so the language problem does not arise.

Junta Shifts Paper Rulin

(Continued from Page 1)

for the dissolution of the "bourgeois" Constituent Assembly and the establishment of a nonpartisan alliance between the people and the Armed Forces Movement that overthrew the old rightist regime 14 months ago.

The crowd of workers, students, office employees and a few soldiers had been organized by several small ultra-leftist political groups dissatisfied with the pace at which Socialism is being implanted here.

As they marched, the military supreme council was meeting in Portedy to consider the establishment of just the "revolutionary councils" the marchers demanded—organizations similar to the Soviets of the Russian Revolution or the committees for the defense of the revolution set up in Cuba.

The military has said that it is studying the possibility of such links with the population. But if created the councils would undercut even further the already reduced role of the moderate civilian political parties such as the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, who together won the bulk of the vote in April's elections.

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News Analysis

Congress Bitterly Divided Over CIA

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (WP). The sharp rebuke administered sterday by the House Armed ervices Committee to Rep. ichael Harrington, D-Mass., and e rancorous argument preceding exemplify the bitter feeling at has arisen in Congress dur- g the long-running debate over e CIA and secrecy in govern- ent.

"It appears that Congress does t control the CIA, but that e CIA controls Congress," Rep. arrington declared in a state- ent. "It is easy to see how and rough whom."

At issue is not merely the ques- n of whether Congress controls e CIA or vice versa, but the ole problem of national security rsus the right of Congress and e people to know what the gov- nment is doing.

The pro-secrecy and anti- crecy forces apparently are parated by a deep philosophical lf, seemingly unbridgeable by mpromise. The debate on the ue has had all the bitterness a religious war with members cusing each other of threaten- g the safety of the nation.

The Armed Services Committee tion, which denied Rep. Har- ngton access to its classified es by a 16 to 13 vote, pending formal ruling by the House hics Committee, merely reflects e mood of Congress at large. House rules give all members e right to inspect any com- ittee's files, but the Armed Ser- es Committee majority main- ined that some sanctions ought be imposed against anyone who akes classified material public.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., d that Rep. Harrington had disputably violated" another use rule forbidding the release use of evidence received in ecutive session without the con- nt of the full committee.

Rep. Harrington's defenders inted out that the rule which p. Ichord cited has always been othless until now and carries enforcement provisions. Rep. nald Dellums, D-Calif., called e attempt to penalize Rep. Har- ngton "petty . . ludicrous and agic" and said that it was an warranted example of "prior straint."

At one point while Rep. Del- ns was speaking, Rep. Robin ard, R-Tenn., exclaimed in a ice that could clearly be heard the press table that Rep. Del- ms's remarks were "a bunch of . . ." Rep. Beard said that he s considering introducing a res- ution to censure Rep. Harring- n on the floor.

Rep. Dellums later suggested at he and Rep. Beard might it settle their differences out- e the hearing room, but thing came of the offer.

Acting committee chairman

Rep. Michael Harrington

Edward Hebert, D-La., said that the meeting was called to erase "any question" over a similar decision reached last week at a secret session which only 13 members—less than a quorum of the 40-member committee—attended.

Rep. Harrington told reporters later that he considered it a moral victory to get so close a vote out of "this crowd."

He maintained that blind insistence on government secrecy was what enabled the CIA to interfere in Chile's internal affairs and help bring down the government of the late Salvador Allende.

According to heretofore secret transcripts released at yesterday's meeting, Rep. Harrington inspected secret CIA testimony on Chilean operations in June, 1974, and followed up with letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees in hopes of securing public hearings.

Testifying before the Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence headed by Rep. Lucian Nedzi, D-Mich., last Sept. 25, Rep. Harrington acknowledged briefing several members of his own staff, an aide to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Washington Post newsman Laurence Stern over the summer. When The New York Times published a story based on the CIA's Chilean operations from some source other than himself, Rep. Harrington said that he told Mr. Stern not to feel bound by any confidences.

Rep. Harrington said that he had also asked Rep. Nedzi at that same secret hearing what a congressional overseer's duty was "when you know that Congress and the public are being lied to."

Rep. Harrington said that he has since made repeated requests to Rep. Nedzi's subcommittee for information regarding other CIA operations, but all have been ignored.

The acrimonious atmosphere at yesterday's hearing was marked by talk of "treason" on the one hand and futile efforts on the other to hear Rep. Harrington out before a vote was taken.

Rep. Hebert said that Rep. Harrington had already had his chance last September and would get another before the Ethics Committee on which Rep. Hebert and four other members of the Armed Services Committee also sit. Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., is chairman of both committees.

Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., protested that the Ethics Committee's handling of the dispute promised to be "a cut and dried operation" in view of the fact that three of its members had already voted against Rep. Harrington.

Rep. Hebert demanded to know whether Rep. Wilson was casting aspersions on the integrity of the members of the Ethics Committee.

"Absolutely not," Rep. Wilson responded in a half-innocent, half-injured tone.

Rep. Harrington's supporters, including several Southern Democrats such as Rep. G.V. Montgomery of Mississippi and Mendel Davis of South Carolina, questioned the legality of penalizing Rep. Harrington in the 94th Congress for something he did in the 93d Congress. The committee majority met that issue by inviting the Ethics Committee to settle it.

Previous Refusal

Meanwhile, the committee decided, Rep. Harrington will be "denied access to any committee files or classified information maintained therein because of his previous refusal to honor House and committee rules regarding material received by the committee in executive session."

"If we can't maintain secrets in government, we are not going to be able to survive," declared Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y. "Unless you're prepared to destroy the intelligence system in this country, you've got to have some rules."

Rep. Dellums protested at one point that every congressman had an obligation to follow the dictates of his conscience rather than top-secret labels imposed by the executive branch. He said that he found it strange that the effort to penalize Rep. Harrington was being made now amid a parallel House dispute over the future of the select CIA committee on which Rep. Nedzi and Rep. Harrington also serve.

Rep. Dan Daniel, D-Va., warned that the result of every congressman following his own conscience would be "nothing but anarchy." Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., replied that she was just as concerned about the other extreme—"dictatorship."

Associated Press.

CIA CONTROVERSY—Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., whose resignation as chairman of House Select Intelligence Committee probing Central Intelligence Agency was rejected by the House, is in the center of storm over what to do with the committee.

House Votes Against Resignation of Nedzi

(Continued from Page 1)

he was going to vote for Rep. Nedzi to retain the chairmanship, but he said he was worried that the House debate would make it seem as though the membership wanted "to give a whitewash to the CIA."

Rep. Young said he hoped the House would insist at the same time that there be "a thorough investigation of the intelligence community."

"That question has yet to be determined by the House," Rep. James O'Hara, D-Mich., who led the fight for Rep. Nedzi, replied pointedly.

Rep. Sisk said that he meant his proposal to abolish the select committee primarily as a vehicle to determine what the Rules Committee wants to do.

As alternatives, he suggested that the House might wind up endorsing a new committee to investigate only the CIA rather than the government's entire intelligence community or directing the present committee to conduct itself under certain restrictions, presumably with Rep. Nedzi as chairman.

Rep. Nedzi, however, voiced doubts that the House investigation was needed at all and pointed to the CIA inquiry under way by the Senate select committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and the one completed by the Rockefeller commission.

"To send investigators out to plow the same ground that's already been plowed is questionable wisdom," he declared after the vote.

Rep. Nedzi said he had tried to act "responsibly" since the House created the committee in February, but protested that hopes of "successful achievement through mutual trust and respect" had been nonexistent from the outset. Then, on June 2, his five Democratic critics on the committee—Rep. Robert Giaimo of Connecticut, Rep. Don Edwards of California, Rep. James Stanton of Ohio, Rep. Harrington and Rep. Dellums—demanded that he resign on the grounds that he was "not impartial" as far as the CIA was concerned.

The five Democrats, reportedly joined at times by Rep. Morgan Murphy of Illinois, made the move in the light of disclosures that Rep. Nedzi, as chairman of the regular House subcommittee in charge of CIA oversight since 1971, had been briefed two years ago about the agency's misdeeds and had done nothing about them.

Rep. Nedzi said he finally agreed on a compromise plan last week to name a special CIA investigation subcommittee with Rep. Stanton as chairman, but the restive Democrats were dissatisfied with his appointments and insisted that every member of the full committee double as a member of the Stanton subcommittee. After that, Rep. Nedzi announced his resignation.

Rep. Dellums said that moments after yesterday's vote, he asked Rep. Nedzi on the House floor when the select committee would meet, only to be told that it would have to wait until "the Rules Committee works its will."

"It's just the next phase of the cover-up," Rep. Dellums charged.

Gratified by the support from his colleagues, Rep. Nedzi said he would rather not serve as chairman of even a new select committee although he said he might be persuaded. "I know it sounds corny," he said, "but I'm a public servant."

Asked if he considered the House vote a personal victory, he grinned broadly and said: "I hate to admit it, but I think it is."

House Rejects Debt-Ceiling Rise

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI). —The House yesterday rejected a proposed $68.99-billion increase in the national debt ceiling, just two weeks before the current debt ceiling is due to expire.

The 225-175 vote against a new debt ceiling of $599.99 billion apparently sent the measure back to the Ways and Means Committee to find an increase that will be acceptable to the House.

At midnight June 30, the temporary $531-billion ceiling will expire, unless it is renewed or raised, and the government will run out of borrowing authority to pay its bills because the ceiling would fall to the permanent $400-billion level.

Sen. Church Sees No Evidence Of CIA Plot to Kill De Gaulle

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP). —The chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence said yesterday that there is no evidence to support news reports of CIA involvement in a plot to kill the late French President de Gaulle.

"According to the best information available to the select committee, I can report that no such plot was ever contemplated by the CIA or any other agency of the United States government," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said.

Sen. Church's statement was an apparent response to a report by the Chicago Tribune that a CIA official had told congressional leaders of the agency's involvement in a dissident group's plot to assassinate Gen. de Gaulle.

A source familiar with the documentary evidence concerning the controversial subject of assassination confirmed that a record does exist of a 1964 contact between the CIA and a group plotting Gen. de Gaulle's death but insisted that the record shows the would-be assassins were rebuffed immediately. "In that thing, the CIA could not have acted more responsibly," the source said.

"Third parties come and make all sorts of outlandish suggestions," the source continued. "This was a case in which some person totally outside the CIA was instantly rejected as being irresponsible."

Eaton Accuses

CLEVELAND, June 17 (AP).—Millionaire industrialist Cyrus Eaton, who visited the Soviet Union several times in efforts to normalize relations, said yesterday he was asked by the CIA to spy on the Russians.

"They said I had extraordinary contacts in Communist countries and that I was in a position to get all kinds of information," Mr. Eaton said. "I told them that under no circumstances would I be part of a spying organization. I said I would talk about my observations with serious and responsible agencies of the government but under no circumstances would I be a party to spying."

Mr. Eaton, 91, refused to name the persons who approached him or to say when the contacts took place.

Kennedy Assails Rockefeller

BOSTON, June 17 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has criticized Vice-President Rockefeller for implications that John and Robert Kennedy could have been involved in CIA assassination conspiracies.

Sen. Kennedy said yesterday that for Mr. Rockefeller to indulge in such "innuendos is utterly irresponsible."

"Given his own failure to fulfill his duty on the issue, I hope he'll have the decency to maintain his silence now while the Senate investigating committee and others do the job he should have done," Sen. Kennedy said.

18 Pensacola Jets Found Sabotaged

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 17 (AP).—Officers at the Pensacola Naval Air Station have tightened security after 18 jet trainers were intentionally damaged.

Wires and fuel and hydraulic lines on 12 Skyhawk and six Buckeye jets were found cut yesterday, Navy spokesmen said. They said they did not know whether the damage was the result of vandalism or of sabotage. An investigation failed to produce a suspect and the FBI was called in, the spokesmen said.

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Latin Reds Assail China At Cuba Talk

'Yankee Imperialism' Linked to Peking

MEXICO CITY, June 17 (AP).—Communist parties from 23 countries accused China yesterday of treason, flirting with "Yankee imperialism" and secretly supporting the rightist military junta in Chile.

A document issued at the end of a four-day conference in Cuba by party leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean "strongly condemned the foreign policy formulated by the Communist party leadership in China."

The names of the participants were not listed in a Cuban news agency dispatch from Havana, but sources in Mexico said they were "top level." The meeting was to map strategy over the next few years.

The dispatch received here quoted the statement as saying Peking "defends the presence of Yankee imperialism in Asia and Europe, justifies the existence of NATO" and encourages West Germany's "vengeful and imperialistic foreign policy."

China's foreign policy "has its nastiest expression in Latin America, where it confabulates with the military junta in Chile," the Prensa Latina report said, and urged Latin American Communist parties to maintain unity in their ideology "to combat China's policy of treason."

China is the only Communist country that did not break diplomatic relations with Chile after a military coup overthrew the late Marxist President Salvador Allende's regime in September, 1973. But it withdrew most of its diplomats and left the embassy in the hands of a few junior officials.

The party leaders concluded that Mr. Allende was too lax in dealing with opposition parties and that his Marxist coalition government failed because it lacked a "firm, single and homogenous leadership."

The document said the leaders at the conference agreed that the experience in Chile must be a lesson to leftists seeking power, and that they "must be fully prepared and ready to defend democratic conquest with the use of arms."

Chile Confirms Operations of Guerrilla Band

SANTIAGO, June 17 (Reuters).—The government said last night that leftist guerrillas were operating in the province of Talca, near the border with Argentina, but denied Argentine reports that there had been armed clashes and five executions.

According to Argentine police sources, two groups of Chilean leftists recently crossed the Andes after training in Argentina to wage a guerrilla campaign.

Presidential press secretary Federico Willoughby told reporters that extremist activity had been detected in Talca, 100 miles south of here, but said security forces had the situation under control and there had been no clashes or executions.

Chile Quits ILO Meeting

SANTIAGO, June 17 (UPI).—The government has ordered its representatives to the 60th International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva to withdraw from the meeting.

The order was made yesterday by Labor Minister Gen. Nicanor Diaz to protest what he termed "violation of the rules of the ILO and political pressure" on Chile. He said that during an ILO commission discussion of human and union rights in Chile, Chilean delegate Luis Ribalta was denied the right to speak.

Associated Press.

KID SITTER—A Bremerton, Wash., woman caring for her goat's five kids. The mother was not yet up to the task; goats usually have only two or three kids.

Single Form Predominates

Cancer Link to Environment Is Reported in Chinese Study

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—A medical survey in China has disclosed a region where a single form of cancer—cancer of the esophagus—is so prevalent that it is the chief cause of death.

In the same region it has also been found that chickens show unusually high incidence of cancer of the gullet. Hence, according to a report on the study recently received from Peking, "there must be a close relationship between the disease and geographical environment."

The report tells of efforts to identify local factors that might be responsible, including a possible relationship to a regional love for pickled vegetables. So far, however, the findings have been inconclusive.

Throughout the world regional occurrences of cancer of the esophagus—a muscular tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach—have emerged as one of the most tantalizing features of the war against that disease. The incidence rates in some population groups are 200 times greater than in other groups. It is widely thought that, if this can be explained, it would be an important step toward control of the disease as a whole.

It has recently been found that in the Enosempolei region of Kenya, cancer of the rumen, or forestomach, in cattle is remarkably common. Its occurrence rate is 2,500 per 100,000, whereas in the rest of the country it is only 6 per 100,000.

In the United States, health officials are perplexed by a rapid rise in esophageal cancer in black males. According to Dr. Sydney Cutler of the biometry branch of the National Cancer Institute, the incidence in 1969 was 19.5 per 100,000, whereas in 1937 it was only 6 per 100,000.

For several years the International Agency for Research on Cancer, operated by the World Health Organization in Lyons, France, has been studying the problem, particularly with respect to the southeastern shore of the Caspian Sea and Brittany, where this form of cancer is strikingly common.

In the Iranian district of northern Gonbad, on the Caspian, the incidence among women has been recorded at 174 new cases per year for every 100,000, whereas in some other districts no cases could be found. It has long been known that occurrence is unusually high in a belt extending from Iran to China.

Because of reports that esophageal cancer was unusually prevalent in the region southwest of Peking and north of the Yellow River, a population survey of the area, which has a population of 50 million, was undertaken.

The area includes those parts of Honan, Hopei and Shansi provinces bordering on the Taihang Mountains as well as the Peking municipality.

Mass meetings were organized to persuade the inhabitants to fill out questionnaires and to submit to medical examinations. These typically included the swallowing of an inflatable, thimble-sized balloon covered with fine thread netting to collect cell samples.

Death certificates were tabulated to map mortality from esophageal cancer in the 181 counties and cities of the survey. The counties with the highest incidence were Yangcheng and Hempih, with rates, respectively, of 135 and 140 per 100,000. By contrast, in Hunyuan County the rate was less than 2 per 100,000.

In Linhsien County for those over 30 years old the rates were even higher. In one group of 7,212 it was 379 per 100,000. It was in this county that a study of domestic fowl showed gullet cancers at a rate of 176 per 100,000, which was nine times higher than the rate in a county whose human population was relatively free of the disease.

For several years nitrosamines have been under suspicion as a cause of such cancers. It is known that they produce a very high incidence of esophageal cancer in animals. It has been proposed that nitrites, used in the curing of meats, could be transformed into nitrosamines within the body.

The Chinese analyzed 123 food samples from Linhsien County and found evidence for nitrosamines or their chemical precursors in 23 per cent of the samples. The rate was slightly more than 1 per cent for food samples from a low-incidence area.

It was noted that the people of Linhsien eat pickled vegetables that are preserved in large earthen jars and are often contaminated by fungi. One of these fungi, when given to animals in combination with nitrosamines, provokes cancer of the forestomach, the report said.

Because of the striking geographical nature of the incidence, it was concluded that the cancer-causing factors must originate "either in the soil or in the water."

Malta Cattle Disease

VALLETTA, June 17 (Reuters).—An outbreak of foot and mouth disease on several farms in Malta has forced authorities to suspend the daily slaughter of cattle and ban the sale of animals.

Senate Panel Backs Base at Diego Garcia

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee voted today to proceed with a Navy base on the tiny island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

At the end of a closed session, the committee voted 10-6 to authorize $13.8 million to expand the base, lengthen the runway and build fuel storage tanks.

The opponents plan to file dissenting views and the Senate must vote by July 31.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said last week the presence of Soviet anti-ship missiles at Berbera, Somalia, on the gulf of Aden, made it more necessary to have a base that could supply a carrier task force for 30 days. Somalia has denied the Soviet presence at Berbera.

Col. Frank Mott, An Oil Executive, Is Dead at 85

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Col. Frank E. Mott, 85, president of the Teagle Foundation and a retired executive of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), died Saturday at New Rochelle Hospital in N.Y.

Col. Mott studied civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and began his career in the oil business as an office boy with Jersey Standard in 1903. In World War I he supervised the installations of oil facilities in France.

From 1921 to 1942 he was assistant to Walter Teagle, chairman of Jersey Standard. When Mr. Teagle retired in 1942 he established the Teagle Foundation to provide scholarships and aid to educational institutions.

Col. Mott returned to military service in World War II, supervising the delivery of gasoline and oil in Europe.

Clint Courtney

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Clint Courtney, 43, a major league catcher whose pugnacity and timely base hits made headlines in the 1950s, died yesterday in Rochester, N.Y., apparently of a heart attack. He was manager of the Richmond Braves of the International League, a farm team of the Atlanta Braves.

During 11 years, from 1951 through 1962, Mr. Courtney played his position with 2 handicaps—he was left-handed and he wore glasses, the first big-league catcher to do so. He was in 946 games with a batting average of .268.

Robert Downing

DENVER, June 17 (AP).—Robert Downing, 61, Denver Post drama critic and former Broadway actor and director, died Saturday.

Scheel Says Unity Is Still Bonn's Goal

In Speech to Joint Session of Congress

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—President Walter Scheel of West Germany reaffirmed today that Bonn will not renounce the idea of reunification of divided Germany.

"A nation can never forgo its unity as a political goal," Mr. Scheel said addressing a joint session of Congress.

But the West German leader ruled out force as a means of unifying the country. "We have not succeeded in overcoming the artificial, unnatural division of Germany by peaceful means. Other than peaceful means have never been thought of, nor will they be," he said.

"If a rational and sincere policy of détente is to have any meaning for us," Mr. Scheel continued, "it must surely be to make it easier for the people in divided Germany to live together."

Dangerous Problem

Recalling that 22 years ago, on June 17, 1953, East Berlin workers violently protested against Communist rule, Mr. Scheel said that his country's alliance with the United States "has enabled us to defuse a complex and dangerous Berlin problem."

But in Berlin, Mr. Scheel warned, "the strength of any policy of détente and our alliance are put to the test day by day. Totalitarianism may use arbitrary means, yet in the end, freedom will triumph."

Before traveling to Capitol Hill on the second day of his state visit, Mr. Scheel laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

To Relax Tensions

BONN, June 17 (UPI).—West Germany today renewed its offer of cooperation to East Germany to help relax tension in Europe.

Addressing a plenary session of the Bundestag on the 22d anniversary of the abortive East German workers' revolt, parliament President Annemarie Renger said that "in Europe, we are today faced with the task of lessening tensions. The existing tensions must not be only eased temporarily, but must be overcome by finding ways toward general security and cooperation."

Mrs. Renger said that "the consequences which we are drawing from the present political situation should be the repeatedly made offer of cooperation and the appeal to act in the spirit and to the letters of the concluded agreements. We have stretched out our hands—we are waiting for an echo."

East and West Germany in 1972 signed an agreement on "alleviating hardship" and exchanged special envoys in 1974. In recent months, East and West German negotiators have been exploring possibilities of improving transit routes to West Berlin.

2 Plotters Deny CIA Had Role in Trujillo Slaying

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 17 (UPI).—The two survivors of the group that assassinated Gen. Rafael Trujillo denied today that the Central Intelligence Agency or any other foreign organization was involved.

Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera and Gen. Luis Amiama Tio, who are regarded as national heroes for their role in the elimination of the dictator, said the plot and its implementation were entirely Dominican.

U.S. government sources have reported that the CIA contributed "material support" to the group of Dominicans that assassinated Gen. Trujillo. The details have been supplied to the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence, the sources said.

Gen. Trujillo, who ruled this Caribbean republic for 31 years, was shot more than 30 times from ambush May 30, 1961.

The two survivors said 36 other Dominicans involved in the plot were executed in 1961 by Trujillo supporters.

Malagasy Junta Takes Over Firms

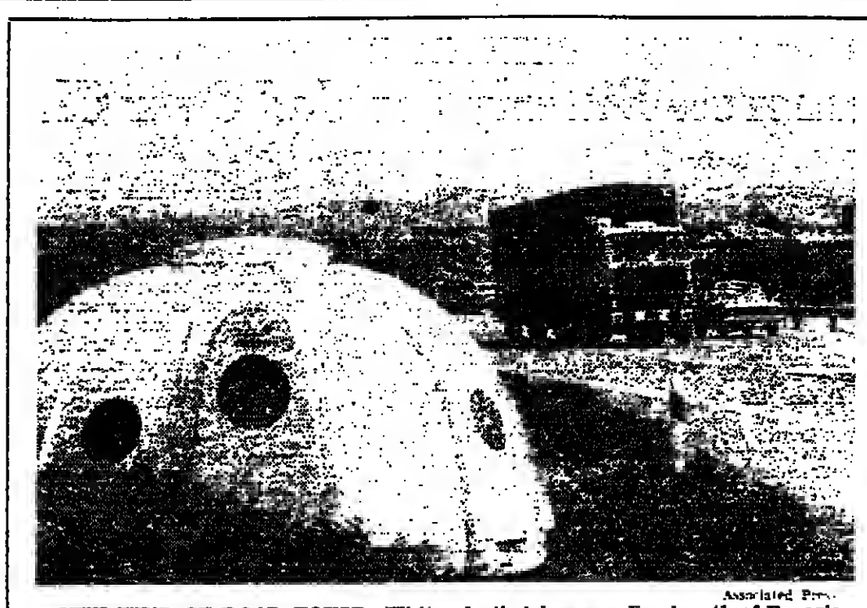
TANANARIVE, Madagascar, June 17 (Reuters).—The Malagasy government yesterday nationalized all banks, insurance companies and the movie industry.

The nationalization was announced by Lt. Comdr. Didier Ratsiraka, chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, who was installed yesterday as head of state and government.

The Malagasy leader also introduced the nine members of the council and the 14 members of the new government, most of whom are nonpolitical technicians.

Talks on Spain Bases

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The United States and Spain yesterday began a new round of negotiations, the sixth in a series, aimed at an extension of a 1970 agreement on military bases in Spain. The agreement expires next September. Talks on a new pact began last fall.



Associated Press.

A NEW KIND OF ROAD HOUSE—White plastic igloos now line length of Bavarian autobahn lanes. They house Red Cross patrols during time of increased holiday traffic, thus enabling specialists to render faster first aid in case of accidents.

For Some, Insurance Firms Pay

Germans 'Taking Waters' at Spas as in Past

By Craig R. Whitney

BAD NEUENAHR, West Germany, June 17 (NYT).—If you are a German and you feel vaguely ill, but not enough to go into a hospital, you "take the waters"—a leisurely, hypochondriacal custom that is as popular now as it was in the 19th century.

The idea of a "cure" is old-fashioned and here in the vineyards of the Ahr Valley south of Bonn it is an exercise in nostalgia, recalling less hurried times.

Bad Neuenahr is not a gathering place for the wealthy or for the jet set. There are no elegant boutiques, no famous restaurants. Prominent people are rarely seen. A Saudi prince came last year and raised eyebrows by consuming a bottle of whisky a day. Former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, who is 78, was here this spring, but he did not stay for the full treatment.

Ordinary People

Baden-Baden is better known and more stylish. Like that resort, Bad Neuenahr has a gambling casino, but its clientele boasts more small businessmen from the Ruhr than survivors from the aristocracy. This is a place for ordinary Germans, who come because they still believe in the tonic effect of the mineral waters and the restorative power of fresh air and rest.

"I am here to recover from a stomach operation," said Kurt Ludtke, a 36-year-old mason, as he sipped warm mineral water from a small mug. Rich in calcium and magnesium and fizzy, it tastes likes soda water that has stood too long in a cup. "I must admit it's boring on weekends," he added. "There's absolutely nothing to do."

When Germans do not feel well, they are fond of saying that something must be wrong with their circulation or with "the air."

On this spring day it was blowing fresh through the valley, ruffing the vines that surround Bad Neuenahr and piling up red and white chestnut blossoms. In a park outside the water room, elderly women were soaking up the sun. Ady Kohlrusch and his orchestra played Bellini's "Overture to Norma" from an indoor handstand as the audience sipped appreciatively. It seemed to be out of another age.

"There is strength in rest, in water and in the atmosphere," says a line from Goethe on the wall above the bubbling glass tubes that bring the water from nearly a thousand feet below ground at 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

The high temperature of the springs and the occasional cone-shaped hills of the region are legacies of volcanoes that erupted here long before man appeared. This may have led to the belief that the waters have a healing effect.

A doctor can prescribe a "cure," which normally lasts four weeks. If the patient's health insurance company goes along, it pays for the treatment, which does not count as vacation time. Those not covered by insurance pay the fees of up to $1,500 for a full course.

Free Fresh Air

Anni Hardt, an 82-year-old widow, said she came from Hamburg mainly to meet people and to enjoy the fresh air. "My doctor wouldn't send me on a real cure," she said, "besides, without the treatments it doesn't cost so much, and the air is the same whatever your stay costs."

The rest requires a leap of faith. Franz Bitzen, who has been "bademeister" here for 2 years, mixes up five tons of medicinal mud a day and embalms patients in it. "It stimulates the circulation," he said.

There is simple exercise, a manner of water massages, diet lectures on how not to eat too much and gain weight, and restaurants offering elegant meals not to mention the red Ahr wine which is so sweet the menus give its caloric value.

And there is the gambling casino, here to insure that the clinic makes money. It turned a profit of more than $10 million last year. "Business has gone way up despite the recession," Carl-Alexander von der Groeben, the spa director, said. "People seem to be in a hurry to lose their money gambling because they'll lose it through inflation anyway if they hold onto it."

Religion, Not Ideology, Marks Southern Philippines Revolt

By H.D.S. Greenway

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (WP).—Facing south across the Sulu Sea on the edge of this seaport in the southern Philippines stands the gray, moss-covered fortress of Pilar, built by the Spaniards 340 years ago to protect their Christian community from the indigenous Moslems of this region.

Today the old fort serves essentially the same purpose. It is an army garrison manned by predominantly Christian soldiers from the northern islands. It stands between the Christian town of tree-shaded streets and the Moslem section of Rio Hondo, built on stilts over the mudflats. Crowded, unpainted shacks connected by planks spread across the black waters. Only the tin-domed mosque stands out above the squalor.

It is widely understood that the old fort is garrisoned to keep an eye on the Moslem community. "We get along well enough with them," a Christian said, "but if there is any trouble the army will finish them off."

Islam predates Christianity in the southern islands by hundreds of years. Yet it is the Christians who dominate here and the Moslem minority both resents the neglect and resists the government in Manila, 500 miles to the north.

Burden on Manila

Since the surrender of the non-Communist governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh, the largest and most serious guerrilla war going on in Southeast Asia, with the possible exception of Burma's, is the Moslem revolt in the southern Philippines. No one knows the exact number fighting for an independent Islamic state on Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu Sea, but estimates run as high as 20,000.

The war here is becoming a serious burden on the Philippines both in economic and political terms.

Although a few Moslem intellectuals may have Marxist sympathies, the revolt here has nothing to do with Communism. It is financed by Libya, out of a sense of Moslem brotherhood, and supported by Tun Mustapha, the leader of the Malaysian state of Sabah, across the Sulu Sea, for reasons that probably involve religion and political ambition.

Ties With Sabah

For cultural, historical, religious and commercial reasons the 2.5 million Moslems in the southern Philippines associate more with Sabah, with whom they were once joined in the old sultanate of Sulu, than with the 40 million Christian Filipinos of the northern island.

Zamboanga's normal population of about 200,000 has been swelled by about 50,000 Moslems, mostly from the islands of Sulu, who have come here to avoid the fighting. But even so, the Moslems are hardly more than a quarter of the city's population.

Although there is terrorism and fierce fighting, and although the antagonism between Christian and Moslem has lasted for centuries, Zamboanga is no Belfast. The two communities are suspicious of each other but there is no factional fighting, and the civilian population is united in its dislike of the troops.

Most of the soldiers here are northerners, cannot speak the local dialect, are bored and often undisciplined, and they seem to the population like an occupying army.

Rebels Ambush Bus

MANILA, June 17 (AP).—Moslem rebels ambushed a bus near Zamboanga yesterday, killing six persons and wounding 15, government sources said today. The sources, who just arrived from the area, said the ambush occurred in Tuktukalao, 35 miles north of Zamboanga.

W. German Court Acts to Block Phone Tap Text

BONN, June 17 (AP).—A court issued an injunction today to block a West German magazine from releasing its latest edition containing the text of an intercepted telephone conversation from West German conservative leader Helmut Kohl.

But the ruling by the Hamburg State Court apparently came too late to prevent Stern magazine from distributing the edition, which goes on sale tomorrow. The court threatened Stern's owners with a fine of 500,000 marks ($210,000) or two years in prison if the injunction is violated.

Mr. Kohl, leader of the parliamentary opposition Christian Democratic Union, had sought the injunction after contending that publication of the intercepted conversation with Kurt Biedenkopf, CDU general secretary, would violate their right of privacy.

The Justice Ministry also criticized Stern's decision to publish the text of the conversation, which the Hamburg weekly magazine received anonymously on a form sheet reportedly similar to those used by the CIA. The U.S. embassy in Bonn has denied that U.S. authorities had anything to do with interception of the Oct. 3, 1974, conversation.

Strike Against SAS

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (AP).—About 1,300 pursers, stewards and air hostesses of Scandinavian Airlines System said they would go on strike at midnight Thursday, after contract negotiations broke down today. An SAS spokesman said the airline has 700 to 900 nonunion employees "that we hope will work in accordance with existing contracts."

Observer Is Seeking To Cut Third of Staff

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The Observer, one of Britain's oldest newspapers, will be closed in September unless one-third of its 700 employees are laid off, the publishers announced last night.

Representatives of the Sunday paper's journalist, printing and administrative labor unions are scheduled to meet with executives of the paper tomorrow to discuss its future. The paper, first printed in 1791, is one of Britain's major Sunday publications.

It is estimated to have lost around £500,000 ($1.15 million) this year. Its circulation has dropped from 812,000 in October, 1973, to 714,000 last March.

Rhodesia Blacks Postpone Parley As Rift Grows

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's African National Council yesterday called off a planned congress which had been expected to produce a major shake-up in the black nationalist leadership.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, ANC president, said the congress, that was to have taken place this weekend, had been postponed indefinitely "due to serious administrative and other extreme difficulties."

The congress would have been the first since the rival Rhodesian nationalist groups ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) were officially merged under the ANC in December.

Growing bitterness between ZANU and ZAPU factions has threatened to wreck any semblance of black nationalist unity in negotiating with the Salisbury government over the future of white-ruled Rhodesia.

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FILMS

Claudine'— A Winning Comic Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 17 (IHT).—"Claudine," directed by John Berry (at the Elysées-Lincoln and the Quintette in English), is a winning comedy-drama of Harlem life today. It tells of the young mother of six children who, after the departure of various husbands, is living on welfare, badgered incessantly by the visits of the local relief inspector, a pestering, inquisitive white.

The situation grows more strained when a blustering garbage man starts courting the harried mother. He, too, has been married several times, though he has brushed away family obligations. The film is in the comic vein with a few outbursts of indignation, but Berry has wisely kept the tone in good temper.

The conclusion, however, is dramatic. The eldest son, who has joined a band of black revolutionaries, is pursued by the police, and interrupts the marriage ceremony of his mother. In itself, this is a hilarious sequence, but it ends on a somber note with the wedding guests being herded into patrol wagons.

Diahann Carroll and James Earl Jones—remembered for his sterling performance as Jack Johnson in "The Great White Hope"—act the troubled couple delightfully and there is enchanting ensemble playing by the children.

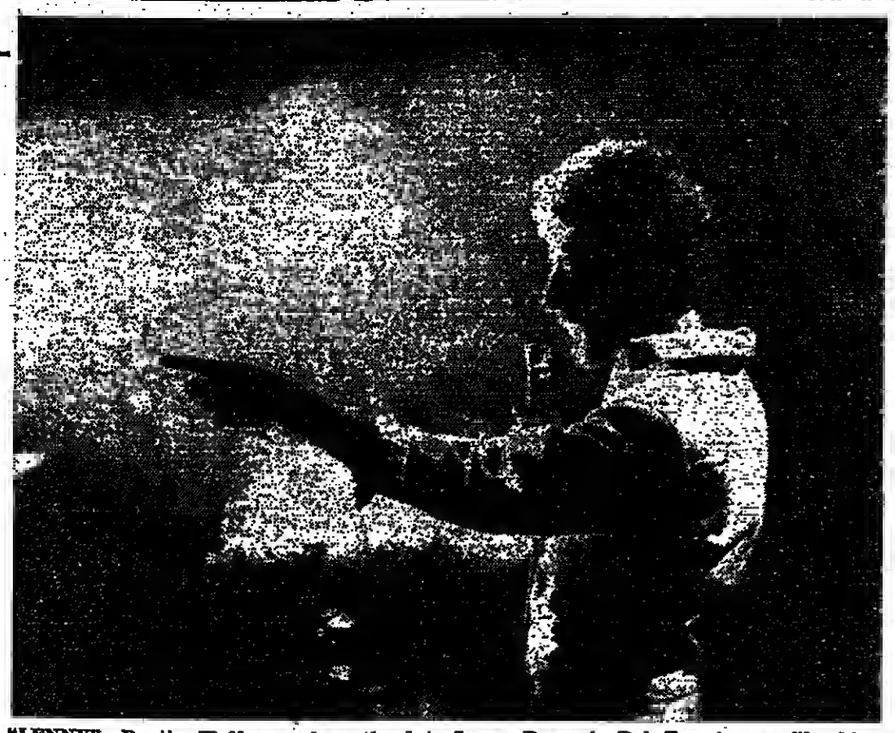
* * *

In Steve Passeur's powerful drama, "L'Acheteuse," a woman whose fortune has purchased her a husband makes her mate a prisoner on her country estate. In "La Cage" (at the Odéon, the Normandie and the Caméo), another woman takes similar action. After a long break, her husband is lured to her isolated home. She springs a trapdoor on him and he finds himself in a barred cell in a basement.

There he stays—and there we stay—for an endless spell. Pierre Granier-Deferre, the director, has not the firm and fascinating dramatic sense of Passeur and one wearies of his lunatic heroine and her captive's attempts to escape. Lino Ventura is the victim and Ingrid Thulin is his tormentress in what appears to be an elongated and lifeless Grand Guignol sketch.

* * *

Gordon Heath's production of "The Glass Menagerie" will be given three additional performances at the Théâtre d'Edgar (56 Boulevard Edgar-Quinet) on June 19, 20 and 21 at 8:30 p.m.



"LENNY"—Dustin Hoffman plays the late Lenny Bruce in Bob Fosse's new film biography of the nightclub comedian. The film, an entry in the 1975 Cannes Film Festival (IHT, May 21), is now being shown in several movie houses in the Paris area.

N.Y. Entertainment: Star-Studded 'Destructors'

NEW YORK, June 17 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new movies:

"The Destructors" features Anthony Quinn as a "harried American narcotics chief in Paris" who is trying to eliminate James Mason, the "Marseilles kingpin of the international dope traffic," A.H. Weiler writes. "Speed is the essence of director Robert Parrish's approach," Weiler says, and the script by Judd Bernard barely presents any depth of character. Michael Caine appears as "a professional hit man, romanticer and old friend." Weiler concluded: "Mason is more casual than sinister. And Quinn is simply as muscular and disheveled as the film's complicated plot."

"Nurith," directed by George Ovadia, is an "incredible Israeli movie," Lawrence Van Gelder says. The most modern and pleasant thing about it is "its driving, bouncing pop music." However, if one judged Israeli technology on the basis of this film, one would assume that the Israeli Army is armed with flintlocks. The story concerns two "attractive" lovers whose parents are against their marriage. Each thinks the other is dead—the woman has a baby, her lover goes on to become a pop star. In short, an Israeli soap opera.

"Murph the Surf," directed by Marvin Chomsky, tells the tale of the exploits of Jack Murphy (played by Don Stroud) and Allan Kuhn (played by Robert Conrad), the Miami beach boys known for their ill-fated heist of the Star of India sapphire and other gems from the American Museum of Natural History in New York in 1964. Murph the Surf is "flamboyantly" played by Stroud, says A.H. Weiler, but the action is more interesting than the "largely surface psychology."

When Being Older Helps Get a Job

By Frank J. Prial

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn. (NYT).—You don't have to be old to work at Fertl Inc., a small company in South Norwalk that produces starter material for garden plants.

At least you don't have to be as old as the company president, Floyd Catlin, who is 85, or Emma Wilken who is 91, or even Dorothy Welsell who is 81.

Carmine Iannacone, for instance, is only 69; Arthur Robidas is just 71, and Lillian d'Amato is practically the baby of the group at 61.

At a time when early retirement is becoming an economic fact of life and when few workers can hope to stay on the job past the age of 65, the average age of the people at Fertl Inc. is 68.

Founded in 1956

The little company was founded by Mr. Catlin in 1956, when he was 65. "I didn't start out with the idea of hiring older folks," he said the other day, "but I'm not sorry it worked out that way."

Mr. Catlin, who looks and acts 10 years younger than he is, said his work force has less absenteeism and employee turnover than any firm of its size that he knows of.

"This is a fine group of people," he said. "They've helped make this company a success."

Fertl's only product is a packet of small cubes made from potting soil, moisture retainers and nutrients, each of which contains several vegetable or flower seeds. Gardeners start their plants from the cubes in early spring, transplanting them outdoors after the last frosts.

Ingredients

Fertl buys peat moss, vermiculite and pearlite and plant nutrients. They are combined with water in small cement mixers, packed in flat plastic boxes resembling tiny ice cube trays, then dried and shipped.

"Back in 1954," Mr. Catlin said, "I had a business installing sound systems in schools. My life wanted me to find something I could do close to home. Then, when we were on a trip to England, I noticed these little cubes in a hardware store. As soon as we got home, I made plans to import the cubes here.

"In 1954, I sold 100,000, all through newspaper ads. In 1955, I sold another 100,000. Then the English firm stopped making the cubes and I decided to do it myself. That was in 1956. At first I did everything myself. Now I have 16 people working here, all in their 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s."

Originally, Fertl-Cubes, as they are called, were sold directly to gardeners. Then large plant nurseries and mail-order seed and plant companies began to order them.

Today Fertl's business is entirely wholesale. Three years ago, the W. Atlee Burpee Co. bought the company and hired Mr. Catlin to run it.

An Acquirer

About the same time, Burpee itself was being acquired by the huge General Foods Corp. "General Foods sent some accountants around here," Mr. Catlin said, "and went over us with a fine-tooth comb. Then they told Burpee to go ahead with the acquisition."

Because of his corporate affiliation, Mr. Catlin is chary about divulging figures. He did say that his first year of retail sales grossed $18,000 and that he estimates the retail value of the Fertl-Cubes sold this year to be in the neighborhood of $6 million.

Most of Fertl's employees were recommended by friends who already worked there. But some came through the Senior Personnel Placement Bureau, a nonprofit organization in Norwalk, which helps older people find jobs.

Hugh Marron, who has worked for Fertl for four years, is 76. A powerful, robust man, he spent most of his life in construction work.

"Being outside all those years put me in good shape," he said, "but I couldn't find any other job until Catlin took me on."

Because of their age, some Fertl employees work shorter schedules than others. Some work longer days than people half their age. Mr. Catlin admits that he spends less and less time at the plant. He leaves most of the day-to-day operations to his superintendent, Ralph Halbach, 72.

"I come in once in a while, mostly just to kick the tires and leaves," Mr. Catlin said, "except on Monday. Then I have to be here at five in the morning." He explained that one of his hardest workers, Juan Alcaide, 76, comes in at 5 a.m. every Monday to open up. "The boss can't come later than the help," he said.

"One thing I won't do," he went on, "is hire a married couple. It's bad business. If one works, the other doesn't. If one gets along with people, the other doesn't. I've tried it and regretted it."

Mr. Catlin, who spent many years in the paper and wood pulp industry, has another business, Forest Research Laboratories, which has one product, a card impregnated with chemicals that he says will keep Christmas trees green and fresh when the card and the tree are placed in the same pot of water.

Does he think of retiring? "I was at retirement age when I started this business 20 years ago," he said. "We've gone from four hours a day, five months a year, to all day, 12 months a year. How could I retire?"

OPERA IN PARIS

Gounod's 'Faust': Rereading an Old Favorite

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 17 (IHT).—The day is long gone when any opera house could be nicknamed, as the Met once was, the "Faustspielhaus," but Gounod's "Faust" is far from fading out of the repertory. Despite a strike that has prevented the sets from being used since the premiere of its new production, the opera is playing to sold-out houses at the Paris Opéra.

The Opéra has not relied just on the enduring popularity of the hit-filled score, but has outfitted the production with a first-string cast and choreography by George Balanchine, and entrusted the staging and designing to Jorge Lavelli and Max Bignens, who have brought the story out of the Middle Ages to take a look at it from a closer point in time.

For Lavelli, Faust and Mephistopheles are two faces of the same coin; the one is an extension of the other. They are dressed like Edwardian dandies, elegant in pearl gray and top hats, and with their swords discreetly disguised as canes.

The different social classes represented in the kermesse scene are clearly delineated in Bignens's colorful 19th-century costumes and in the sharp deployment of the various choral groups. The soldiers have a decidedly Prussian air about them, in their field green uniforms, and when they return from war looking like the tattered relics of a catastrophe, it gives a new twist to the perhaps over-familiar soldiers' chorus.

Victorian morality seems to suit "Faust" very well, too. Valentin becomes decidedly unpleasant in his rejection of his sister, and when Mephistopheles reproaches Marguerite in the church, the other occupants of the church are dressed like him and seem just as hypocritically disapproving.

The Ballet

The orgy of Walpurgisnacht is a grotesque bourgeois banquet whose sated participants watch the ballet from their seats on the floor, while the ballet itself is one of Balanchine's delightful abstractions, willfully having nothing to do with the rest of the opera.

All of this came out as a coherent and intelligent rereading of the old favorite, despite the absence of the principal scenic element—which apparently is a massive iron-and-glass palace with a dome weighing two-and-a-half tons. On Saturday (the 2,839th performance of the work by the Paris Opéra!), a few rudimentary props sufficed.

Mirella Freni, pathetic in her isolation and straitjacketed madness, was a Marguerite radiantly possessed by her own demons—and radiantly sung, too. Nicolai Gedda has managed the high C in "Salut! demeure" with greater ease on other occasions, but he was still an elegant and eloquent Faust, while Roger Soyer, as his diabolical alter ego, sang smoothly and acted with ironic intelligence—giving all of his repeated lines a sarcastic twist the second time. Robert Massard's solid baritone and exemplary diction made Valentin a pillar of military virtue, and Renee Auphan was a fragile and timorous Siebel.

Michel Plasson, the young director of the opera company in Toulouse, gave an impassioned and spirited account of the score, handsomely supported by the Opéra's orchestra and chorus.

Soviet Union, Raymond Loewy Sign a Contract

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI).—Raymond Loewy International Inc., the firm headed by the designer of the Studebaker car, announced today that it has signed a far-reaching cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union.

A spokesman for the firm said that the agreement would serve as a framework for new contracts for design of Soviet packaging and of industrial interiors, such as shopping centers and hotels.

The commercial relationship between Loewy and the Soviet Union dates back to 1973 when they signed contracts for design of cars, watches and other consumer products.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, June 18, 1975

Insuring America's Health

The United States seemed, as recently as a year ago, to be on the verge of enacting a national health insurance plan covering most medical costs for everyone. Last January congressional leaders were talking optimistically of early enactment of a health insurance bill. But by now it is clear that the whole proposal is going nowhere at all this year. Whether there is any chance of enactment even in the years beyond depends on finding persuasive answers to a series of large questions. Some of those questions concern financing, but by no means all of them. There is a spreading opinion, in Congress and in the country, that simply providing more money, training more doctors and building more hospitals will not necessarily improve health care for Americans.

* * *

To use an analogy that practically everyone will find offensive, the health insurance issue is a bit like the rescue of the Penn Central. In both cases, all right-thinking people can agree that the service is essential and something has to be done. But in both cases any comprehensive solution involves a sufficiently large number of billions of dollars to induce extreme caution. Even if the money can be found, Congress does not want merely to continue obsolete service to places where no one wants to go. In health care as in railroading, there is the matter of featherbedding. Some studies have suggested that, for example, as much as one-third of the surgery done in America is avoidable. It is evident that any insurance plan is going to have to include mechanisms to protect the patient from too much of the wrong sort of care, provided simply because it was available.

The fading of the current health bills illustrates the broad change that has recently overtaken national attitudes toward large social programs. Part of this change is obviously owed to the recession. But another part of it is a reaction to the great wave of social legislation of the 1960s. Many of these innovative laws turned out to carry costs and consequences far beyond anything predicted for them. The experience of the past decade is making the country cautious now about fundamental changes in the health care system. Medicare and Medicaid have been enormously valuable to the country, but they have also been enormously more expensive than their authors originally estimated. They have raised the questions of review and control that are going to have to be answered before the larger insurance plan goes into law.

* * *

Americans are currently spending a little over $100 billion a year for health and medical care. That figure has doubled in the past eight years, with a rising demand for these services compounded by an inflation rate much higher than the average for the economy. Out of that total, some $40 billion is public money, mostly Medicare for the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid for the poor. The rest is private money, and enactment of a comprehensive health insurance program means shifting some or even all of that $60 billion a year to federal administration.

Although President Nixon had supported a health insurance bill, President Ford decided last winter not to revive it. With the economy in a recession and the budget already running an extremely large deficit, he ruled against any bill this year. Health outlays, under a federal insurance program, would be the kind of expenditure that the Ford administration has denounced as uncontrollable. The budget deficit has become one of the most sensitive numbers in Washington politics. The painful surge of inflation over the past two years has made voters highly attentive to it, and the new budget procedures now require Congress to vote explicitly on a deficit. Most of Congress appears to have joined the President in his reluctance to add another large new unknown factor into the federal budget at this moment.

Beyond all of the large questions of public policy, the path of any health insurance legislation is further impeded in Congress by a sharp dispute over committee jurisdictions. Earlier this year, when the House Ways and Means Committee wrote a bill to provide health insurance benefits to the unemployed, the Commerce Committee protested that its territory was being invaded. The affair has now settled into a stalemate. If the House leadership ever chooses to resolve this tangle, it will be confronted with a much more serious controversy over financing these benefits. All of the present tax and premium proposals are dubious, to one degree or another. The technical difficulties in funding this limited protection for the unemployed is serving to dampen enthusiasm for proceeding with the much larger bill for general coverage of the whole population.

It may turn out that the only possible course is to abandon the idea of a comprehensive bill and, instead, continue to improve the present patchwork. Since the scale of the future system is extremely difficult to forecast accurately, perhaps the patch-by-patch strategy will turn out to be the wisest in the end. It permits Congress to address itself to one issue at a time.

* * *

The greatest immediate needs are catastrophic coverage for everybody, and basic care for rural areas. Even families with very good health insurance policies know that there is always a limit to the coverage. Even the most prudent family can be threatened with disaster by one terrible illness. But huge though the costs can be in individual cases, the price for catastrophic coverage is not large for the country as a whole. As for rural areas, experience with Medicare and Medicaid shows that merely making insurance money available is not enough to guarantee reasonable access to modern medical care. Meeting specific needs like these, one at a time, may well take the country toward adequate health insurance faster than a stalled argument over a comprehensive bill that now seems farther than ever in the distance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keep Diplomacy Quiet

Three months ago the momentum that had been building up toward a new interim agreement between Israel and Egypt ground to a sudden and unexpected halt. Secretary of State Kissinger, breaking off his shuttle diplomacy, declared that his efforts had failed.

It is hard to discern exactly what has changed since those days, but clearly something has. New diplomatic exchanges, particularly President Ford's meetings this month with President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel, have, in Secretary Kissinger's words, "at least created a basis from which the problem can be considered again."

This return to business signals an enduring eagerness on the part of both Israelis and Egyptians to reach an agreement in their own best interests, before the whole confrontation is thrown open to all the other forces that went to have a hand in a settlement. If either party had truly wished to give up on the effort toward an interim agreement across the Sinai, it has had ample occasion to withdraw and start on some new diplomatic—or military—tack.

Though all sides are sounding appropriately reserved, and none is now giving any sign of offering new concessions, the mere fact that the contacts are continuing so expectantly shows that there is still room for maneuver.

As long as this situation continues, with both Cairo and Jerusalem clinging to the initiative which American diplomacy has provided, it is important to let the process go its own way without outside interference. Before President Ford's meetings with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Rabin, American officials had suggested that the President might come forward with some new and comprehensive American peace plan to jog the parties into new negotiations.

Any such initiative at this moment would seem unwise. It might have to come later on, but as long as Egypt and Israel are themselves engaged in a detailed bargaining process, the best service that would-be peacemakers can perform is to keep quiet.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Giscard Visit to Poland

Sources close to President Giscard stress that the relations between France and Poland are an example of what relations can exist between Eastern and Western European countries. These relations are especially exemplary on the eve of the official conclusion of the European Security Conference, which is, in fact, trying to create a new mode of relations and knock down the barriers between countries on the same continent which have been separated by the postwar "Iron Curtain." Among the documents which will be signed on the occasion of the visit of the French chief of state, will be a general accord which comprises a sort of charter of development of political consultation and cooperation between France and Poland, a text relating to reinforcing cultural, scientific and information exchanges.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 18, 1900

PHILADELPHIA—The bitter deadlock that exists in the Republican party over the vice-presidency may be broken by the nomination of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, for the second place on the national ticket. The party leadership does not want a long drawn out fight and is bringing great pressure to bear on Mr. Roosevelt to induce him to reconsider his refusal to take second place.

Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1925

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison, who at 78 is the world's most renowned inventor, today came to the support of Prof. John T. Scopes, the biology teacher who has been indicted in Tennessee for violating the state's "Monkey Law." The creator of the incandescent bulb and innumerable wireless improvements will testify at the trial. He made his offer from his West Orange, N.J. laboratory.

'I Think We're About to Be Run Over.'

Britain West and East of Suez

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—A few years ago Britain's defense commitments "East of Suez" constituted a political issue here with the Conservatives wanting to keep a toehold in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean area and Labor opposing the idea. Elections, plus economic restrictions forced by recession, took care of the problem by virtually erasing it (save for a vestigial presence in Hong Kong).

Now, a new problem has arisen: What shall Britain's position be west of Suez, meaning the Mediterranean basin, considered a vital artery when this country's twin assumptions were that God was an Englishman and the road to India must be kept open? It is a sign of the power changes wrought by history that just as the Suez Canal is reopened, British military strength in the Mediterranean approaches the vanishing point.

The Royal Navy is to withdraw its last vessels based on the inland sea, leaving only military installations available in Gibraltar and Cyprus. The Cyprus airfields are at present in limbo, no one having decided what shall be their ultimate fate until the island's future is decided.

Budget Cut

In the meantime, the architects of Britain's policy express willingness to keep on the Cypriot bases if a new Nicosia regime so desires and if their presence is wished by NATO. Despite the increasing necessity of budget cuts, this government insists "We want to do our part for the alliance."

Britain recognizes two other Mediterranean areas as of singular importance: the Middle East and Portugal. Having just negotiated a huge arms deal with Egypt, London is in close touch on the Arab-Israeli question with Washington, now believed on the verge of an even huger deal with Israel.

Despite Britain's reaffirmed membership in the European Economic Community, the Labor government has possibly closer relations with the United States than did the Conservative cabinet of Ted Heath. Heath was persistently trying to reassure France that this country was genuinely "European" and had no intention of behaving in the Common Market as an American "Trojan horse."

Under these close relations Henry Kissinger and Jim Callaghan, chiefs of the two foreign policy establishments, are in continual touch. They talk freely and claim to keep each other "totally" informed on matters of mutual interest like the Middle East. Thus when Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stopped off here en route to Washington, he discussed his proposals with Callaghan who then appended his own comments for Kissinger's benefit.

Intimate Ties

The foreign secretary regards himself as a loyal Atlanticist, seeking ever more intimate ties through NATO between North America (which after all includes Canada) and Europe. In this respect he coordinates with Washington his policy on the most ticklish Mediterranean spot, Portugal.

But coordination is not the same as duplication. While Washington takes a hard, skeptical line on Portugal, seeing it as dominated by a Communist minority in key positions of the Armed Forces Movement, London's estimate is more patient. The British say they "don't intend to concede the game to the Communists until the last whistle has blown." They are trying persuasion and diplomatic exchanges while keeping Washington advised of results—if any.

Like the United States, Britain worries about the implications to Italy of a Communist-dominated Portuguese government in NATO. Both see that such a state of affairs might even encourage acquiescence of non-Communists in Italy to a coalition government with their own massive Communist party.

A Balance

However, while there are certain procedures among military representatives in the North Atlantic Alliance to keep secrets from possibly indiscreet members, there is no treaty article providing for a member's expulsion because of ideological reasons.

While Britain considers itself tied to America by particular traditions and parallelism of interests, outside of the areas of NATO and CENTO (where the United States is a de facto if not de jure partner) it has no more formal links elsewhere. SEATO is regarded as wholly moribund in the wake of the Indochina mess. But Callaghan, for one, believes that the remaining link between London and Washington is strong, if indefinable.

With this in mind, Britain is entirely willing to make available to the United States as a military base its Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, although this irritates India, Mauritius, Australia and some of London's African friends. Even if its own East-of-Suez commitments are gone, the British argue a strategic balance must continue in that area until there is genuine global arms limitation.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

There is hardly much doubt that their increasing inability to decide anything at all was the electorate's primary consideration...

ROME.—Judging from last weekend's balloting here, it is evidently not true that Italy's democratic leaders have done little or nothing in the last 10 or 15 years: They have built a terrific Communist party.

Though returns are still not complete as I write, the Communists appear to have made a hair-raising leap of 6 per cent in these local elections, representing the most massive popular protest and significant electoral shift in this country since the war. Their share of the national vote is now around 33 per cent compared to the Christian Democrats' 35 per cent. Theirs has become the largest single party in Rome, Milan, Turin, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Perugia, Cagliari, and Ancona, not to mention dozens of smaller cities: and the chances can no longer be ruled out of their overtaking the Christian Democrats to become the largest single party in all Italy by the time the next parliament is elected, two years from now, unless this country's governing parties do a really snappy job of pulling their socks up.

Old Movie

Anybody with a grain of sense could have seen this coming. Watching the Christian Democratic party's performance in particular over the last couple of years has been like seeing an old movie in slow motion, with a car moving inexorably towards a cliff and tilting over, wheels spinning, while the driver keeps talking to somebody in the back seat. Admittedly, the Christian Democrats haven't had all the driving to themselves. Their smaller lay partners in the center-left coalition governing on and off here since 1963 have kept nagging at them in all sorts of ways: the Republicans for sounder, saner, thriftier economic policies; the Social Democrats for tougher anti-Communist policies; the Socialists for semantically incomprehensible but presumably softer policies towards the Communists which they've referred to as "more advanced equilibriums" and "parallel convergences."

When all is said and done, though, it is the Christian Democrats who have been making, or not making, the vital decisions.

There is hardly much doubt that their increasing inability to decide anything at all was the electorate's primary consideration last weekend. Millions of voters didn't seem to take the smallest notice, for instance, of the Communists' alarming behavior in nearby Portugal. Neither, apparently, did they care about recently glowing comments from foreign bankers in New York, Bonn and Brussels on Italy's "new economic miracle" in pulling out of an appallingly close brush with bankruptcy last autumn. Nor did the electorate even seem to react to fresh outbreaks of chilling terrorism from both extremes, left and right—something that always seems to happen here just around election time, inevitably generating a martial Christian Democratic campaign for law and order. Nothing, in fact, seemed to bother the electorate as much as the more and more sclerotic nature of the Christian Democratic party's 30-year rule.

Disaffection

Their disaffection has badly hurt not only the Christian Democrats but practically every other party identified with them, the Socialists alone having managed to register a modest electoral gain (around 2 per cent), much less than they had hoped to gain by their militant leftwing stance.

The effects have been dramatic: among masses of alienated voters who, while perhaps shifting their allegiances from one to another democratic party in the past have never before left the traditional democratic arena altogether. In the last weeks of the electoral campaign, the pro-Communist Paese Sera published lists daily lists of outstanding and often illustrious personalities — writers, artists, publishers, journalists whose names have embodied Italy's finest democratic traditions—publicly declaring their intention to vote Communist for the first time in their lives. According to the government's electronic computers, furthermore, 60 per cent of the 18-year-olds who have just gotten the vote here opted for the Communists too. Nothing could be clearer warning for this country's democratic forces than a Communist conquest of such dimensions over the generation now coming of age.

There is no telling what this may goad the center-left parties into doing, or not doing, in the two years they have left to do in. They still have ample majority in the present parliament, they have had in every other of the past quarter of a century. Last weekend's elections for regional, provincial and municipal governments haven't affected this in any way. They even have a majority still, though none as ample, in most of the nation's regions. For all the Communists' great forward surge, they seem to have picked up only one new region (Liguria) in addition to their existing three (Emilia, Umbria, Tuscany).

New Inroads

Nevertheless, the Communists' enormous new inroads on the electorate create precisely the kind of dilemma most likely to further divide and deadlock the center-left parties. Inevitably there are going to be heavy pressures for a drawing together of all good anti-Communists from center to neo-Fascist right. Inevitably, too, there are going to be stern demands for a lurch to the left, from the Socialists especially—whether with or against the Communists is the big question. Socialist leaders are already hinting that they will only rejoin a governing coalition if the Christian Democratic party swears to keep every promise for reform it has broken over the last 12 years; and some Socialists have as much as hinted that, in any case, the Christian Democrats' General Secretary Amintore Fanfani will have to go. Also inevitably, there will be going to be Christian Democratic leaders of the right, left and center who don't much care to deal with the mercurial exigent Socialists on these or any other terms. A good many, perhaps soon to be most, prefer to save their parliamentary or ministerial seats and perks by doing a little horse trading with the Communists themselves.

The only course that does not seem inevitable, alas, is a serious consideration of actually doing the things which the Communists claim that they and only they can get done. If it isn't inevitable, though, does it have to be impossible?

Letters

Philippine View

Apropos your news item on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China (IHT, June 10) may I put forward the following comments to give it some historical perspectives from a Filipino point of view?

The agreement signed in Peking on June 9 between President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Premier Chou En-lai represents a distinct landmark in the new trend in Philippine foreign policy, starting with the establishment by the Philippines of diplomatic relations with nearly all Eastern European countries and Mongolia by the autumn of 1973. Opening of such relations with the Soviet Union is expected to follow soon.

Until recently the Philippines had been isolated from the Socialist world. Historians, political analysts and diplomatists may differ on their explanations of this phenomenon, or whether in fact it was at all possible for the Philippines to have established such relations since it regained its independence from the United States on July 4, 1946, and since the Communists took over the Chinese mainland in 1949.

But all this is academic. The important point is that it has been done. This gives Philippine independence a new sense of credibility, its foreign policy a new sense of direction, and its diplomacy a new sense of flexibility. It is an indication of the realism with which the New Society in the Philippines views the world.

JUAN V. SAEZ,
Consul General,
Embassy of the Philippines.
Bern.

About Abortion

I can well understand the frustrations of Thomas R. McNiff, former Minnesota anti-abortionist (what sort of a qualification does he think this title confers on him and who cares?) in Letters (IHT, June 11). It is hard to fight when you haven't a leg to stand on.

What I do object to, however, is the cynical remark about women "who condemn the unbearable inconveniences of contraception or of having a baby which on second thought they don't want." Firstly, I dare Mr. McNiff to take the pill for 18 years. As I found out it is downright dangerous to the health. But then, *he* will never have to risk this sort of health hazard. Next, a woman's fertility apparently goes on for quite a long time of her life: It would be impossible to have each baby that was conceived, anyhow. It is one of Mother Nature's laws to propose a large quantity of possibilities to conceive even if only very few actually materialize. (Moreover, most women don't have "second thoughts." They happen to find they are pregnant when it is undesirable to be so. To assume they want babies and then change their minds is, how shall I say, puerile. Furthermore, having had several unwanted pregnancies (notwithstanding observation of contraceptive methods) terminated, I can only say the operation is fast (8 minutes), painless, less of a health hazard—in clinical conditions—than either the pill or the coil and 100 per cent effective as far as family planning is concerned.

If Mr. McNiff had any idea of the gestational process he would know fetuses are not commonly aborted: embryos are. Finally, I am glad not to have put children into a world where a "silent majority" cannot learn to mind its own business. Curious how mostly men have their minds so firmly made up about what women must do.

PHILINE E. READ.
Zurich.

American Hospitals

I appreciated Mary Blume's column about the future plans and needs of American Hospital in Paris (IHT, May 24-25). I know from personal experience how deserving this hospital is of more widespread and increased support.

I would like, however, to point out one error in the column. Mary Blume wrote that the American Hospital in Paris is "the only hospital outside the United States to be accredited by the U.S. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals" but I know of two other very fine hospitals outside the United States similarly accredited: the American University Hospital in Beirut and the Aramco Hospital in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, both of which have had this distinction for at least eight years. All three of these hospitals also share the distinction of serving their communities in an exceptional manner.

DAVID S. DODGE.
Beirut.

Pessimistic Over U.K.

Although I favor continued British membership in the Common Market because of the psychological impact on the investment community of linking Britain's future with the stronger Continental economies (Italy excepted), I am still pessimistic about Britain's economic and political future.

Overlooked by most people, and especially the press, is the simple fact that the referendum should never have occurred. Because the economic and political ramifications of continued British membership are so complex, it is an issue which should only have been examined by those who are most qualified to judge it. How can anyone be too optimistic about Britain's prospects when the politically-elected leaders are willing to seek political gain at the potential expense of their country's future?

ROBERT S. MURLEY.
London.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1975

Despite U.S. Forecasts of Upturn

Europeans Fear Slump Will Last

TERDAM, June 17 (AP-
n contrast to the Ford
tration's forecast of a
half economic upturn,
uropean officials, bankers
nomists fear that the
world generally will re-
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because of the huge U.S.
in world business. But
widespread doubt among
tials about whether the
White House and the Federal Reserve Board are doing enough of the right things to get a meaningful upturn going.

The concern is shared in board rooms of some of the biggest European companies. "The real question is, can you have another boom, no matter how moderate, without another inflation?" says Gerrit Wagner, senior managing director of the Hague-based Royal Dutch/Shell group.

That sort of pattern, other observers say, has prevailed in Britain for many years, chronically discouraging capital investment and spurring workers to demand inflation-perpetuating "catch-up" pay boosts even during downturns.

No one appears to expect his own country to turn the tide first. The Japanese economy "has cooled down so much that it won't recover fast," says Yusuke Kashiwagi, deputy president of the Bank of Tokyo. "The United States will take the lead in coming out of the recession, because they are doing the most to stimulate their economy. Japan will follow," he says hopefully.

Many others abroad are not all that optimistic. "I see no sign of the famous recovery," scoffs Edward Lynch, Brussels-based vice-president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Foreign officials who do accept U.S. forecasts of a second-half upturn are sometimes dubious about whether the benefits will spill across to Europe very soon. "All signs are that the United States will recover soon, but Europe will be more slow," says Guido Carli, Italy's central bank governor. "We have to look at the German situation, where the recovery will come less soon than expected," he explains.

Points to Others

West Germany's giant role as a market for its neighbors means that it must recover first, other continentals say. But for the German economy to revive, "it is very important that there be an upturn in other countries," particularly the European ones to which half of Germany's exports go, says Peter Reimpell, a management board member of Munich's Bayerische Vereinsbank.

A key factor causing some foreign insiders to scale down their recovery forecasts is the prospect that Third World countries cannot continue much longer to be thriving markets for Western products. Exports to developing countries have helped mightily to sustain output in the industrial countries, these analysts say.

"The poor have been supporting the rich, but the crunch is coming," a British analyst predicts. With raw materials prices having plummeted from the peaks that inspired enthusiastic spending sprees, paying the bills threatens to run down the reserves and strain the borrowing power of many poor countries, he says.

Swiss Study Bank Secrecy Curb

GENEVA, June 17 (AP).—Curbs on Swiss bank secrecy are under official study to further discourage the inflows of currency that have been forcing up the value of the franc and the prices of Swiss exports.

An initial target is the "numbered accounts," which are as much part of the Swiss cliché as watches and chocolate but have been criticized for attracting "hot money" from abroad and tax evaders.

A National Bank source said today that abolition of the numbered accounts, introduced in the 1930s to protect Jewish and other anti-Nazi bank-account holders against informers from the neighboring Reich, was "informally discussed" at a recent meeting with representatives of the big commercial banks.

"Their first reaction was expectedly negative," the source said, emphasizing that no concrete plans have yet emerged.

Pressure for action is mounting, however, both inside and outside the government. The strength of the Swiss franc, the world's hardest currency, is squeezing exporters out of international markets. During the past two years, the de facto devaluation of key currencies against the Swiss franc ranges between 50 per cent for the dollar and pound and 10 to 15 per cent for the West German mark.

Prices of Swiss exports have soared correspondingly while sales have plunged. Watch exports during the first quarter of 1975 were a dramatic 36.1 per cent below the year-ago level, and more than half of all people employed in the watchmaking industry are on short-time work. Textile manufacturers report business abroad is down between 18.7 and 37.8 per cent, idling about one-third of capacity.

The exporters were recently told by National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler that they will have to "live with unfavorable exchange rates for some time to come." But Mr. Leutwiler also said that in "certain fields, the international activity of our banks has reached dimensions which are no longer in reasonable proportion to the size of our country."

The Swiss have already taken measures to check the inflow of foreign capital, including a "negative interest" charge of 40 per cent annually on Swiss franc deposits opened by nonresident foreigners—whether they have "numbered accounts" or not. But there are obvious loopholes, as the prohibitive charge has failed to stop the inflow of currency.

Foreign governments have reportedly urged Swiss leaders to tighten control of capital movements from abroad and combat tax evasion—which is not a criminal offense in Switzerland.

Draft legislation threatening jail in serious cases of tax evasion has been prepared, but so far has stirred little enthusiasm. Some feel it lacks punch, while the Swiss Bankers' Association commented it was "not a priority matter" because Swiss tax honesty was better than in most other countries.

Abolition of the bank secrecy laws to fight tax evasion is also on the platform of the strongest party in the Swiss coalition government, the Social Democrats, for the national election this fall. A prime pusher is the new party president, Helmut Hubacher, who calls for a "radical change" of the Swiss system.

However, the commercial banks can point out that their activities—which critics want reduced—more than offset the country's chronic trade deficit.

Bank secrecy furnished the "last touch" in this development, president Alfred Schaefer of Union Bank of Switzerland—one of the country's big three commercial banks—told the annual meeting this spring.

"Relinquishing this instrument of goodwill would be equal to self-mutilation and would by no means prevent international tax evasion," he warned.

Slow Economic Recovery Seen

Profit Outlook Fears Hit New York Prices

NEW YORK, June 17 (IHT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with some analysts attributing the decline to growing concern that second-quarter earnings reports will be disappointing.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.95 points to 828.61, giving up an early gain of about 3 points. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 875 to 550.

Volume totaled 19.44 million shares compared with 16.66 million shares yesterday.

In its decline, the market ignored the Commerce Department report that housing starts rose in May.

Some analysts said that traders were discouraged by Du Pont's statement that its second-quarter net will be sharply lower, confirming earlier analysts' estimates, and Hercules Inc.'s projection of "nominal earnings" in the second quarter.

Brokers said the forecasts raised concern that the economy will be slow to recover.

Du Pont closed at 116 3/4, down 4, and Hercules was down 2 1/4 at 28 1/4.

Coal mining issues were lower following the Dow Jones news service and Wall Street Journal report that "analysts who have become fundamentally skeptical of the investment rationale behind coal stocks concede earnings will be up sharply this year and aren't likely to decline next year. But they also believe the growth phase is over."

Pittston fell 2 1/2 to 66 3/4, North American Coal was 39 5/8, off 2 7/8, Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 41, down 1 3/4, and Union Pacific 74 1/4, off 2 1/2.

Interstate Brands jumped 2 1/2 to 13 7/8. A spokesman said the company was taken by surprise yesterday by a DPF Inc tender offer for 1 million Interstate shares at $14.50 each.

Gulf Oil was one of the most active NYSE issues, slipping 1 4 to 22 5/8. Rockwell Intl. climbed 7/8 to 24 3/4. The companies said they were discussing possible joint business ventures or a merger.

Fairchild Camera sagged 2 3/8 to 49, although the firm said "a general improvement in orders" has been witnessed during the first half of 1975 compared with the fourth quarter.

Corning Glass fell 2 1/2 to 49 1/2. It said it is considering closing its Albion, Mich., plant for an indefinite period due to depressed color television business.

Soft spots included Philip Morris, down 1 3/8 to 42 5/8, IBM 4 3/4 to 203 1/2, Burroughs 2 to 89 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/4 to 68 1/8, and Walt Disney 1 1/4 to 47 3/8.

Chrysler lost 1/2 to 10 3/4. Some industry analysts said there is uncertainty about Chrysler's strength to stage a strong earnings recovery if 1976 turns out to be a good year for auto firms.

As for the outlook for the remainder of 1975, some analysts said they were revising their forecasts for Chrysler downward.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.46 to 39.10.

Syntex, a volume leader, slid 1 3/4 to 38 1/8. Houston Oil & Minerals dropped 1 3/8 to 25 1/2.

In Chicago strong demand coupled with short covering lifted wheat and oats futures to daily allowable limits on the Board of Trade.

The moves in wheat strongly influenced higher prices in most other commodities on the exchange.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.39 to 86.40.

trong' States Turn Down ppeals for Economic Boost

ARIS, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Countries in strong surplus
ions—the United States, West Germany and Japan—
d to accept demands for new reflationary measures at the
day meeting here of the Economic Policy Committee of the
nisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
committee chairman Sir Douglas Allen said the strongest
sure came from the smaller countries whose trading and
nce of payments positions continue to deteriorate.
ther conference sources said that some of the smaller
ns went so far as to hint that if nothing was done to
them correct the situation, they may be forced to take
ictive measures.
ny restrictions, whether internal or external, would be
erious blow to the OECD trade pledge signed only two
rs ago by all 24 members except Portugal.
ir Douglas said that delegations from the United States,
many and Japan took the line that, given fears of rekin-
g inflation, their governments preferred to adopt a wait-
-see attitude. All three countries, however, declared their
iness to take new measures if warranted, he said.
ther conference sources said that the three countries were
he defensive during most of the meeting.
ir Douglas said that the strong countries expressed con-
nce that the recession had bottomed out and said they
ected activity to pick up during the second half of this
. They conceded, however, that the recovery will be
erate by past standards, Sir Douglas said.

rd Says Slump Ending, Recovery on Way

HINGTON, June 17 (AP).
ident Ford said today that
st U.S. recession since the
coming to an end and
intends to help the
by freeing businesses
cessive federal regulation.
time has come to cut
eral red tape that binds
ds of small businesses . . .
not let you suffocate," the
nt told a conference here
National Federation of
ident Business.
were words the 1,500 con-
attendees wanted to hear
ley interrupted his 35-minute speech 26 times with applause.

In an upbeat assessment of the economy, Mr. Ford said, "Now is the time to chart the right path back to prosperity without inflation and with growth."

He said some economic indicators will continue to be depressed for a few months "because they record only what is past. But I am confident we are at the bottom of the economic slide and we will soon be on our way up."

In forecasting the end to the recession, President Ford cited a survey prepared by the federation as well as his own list of government statistics.

The federation survey reports that small business has a sense of optimism for the coming six-month period, Mr. Ford said. "Since small business exercises such a stabilizing influence on recession, that is a good sign for all Americans," he added.

Mr. Ford also said that consumer confidence is increasing and that retail sales are climbing, by 2.2 per cent in May. He noted the Commerce Department's leading indicators were up 4.2 per cent in April and that inventories and interest rates have declined.

Employment increased by 553,000 between March and May, and the inflation rate is down from last year's 12 per cent to about 8 per cent, he said.

Wants to Cut Curbs

The business conference reserved its biggest applause for Mr. Ford's pledge to fight for reduction of federal regulation of business.

"We must free the business community from regulatory bondage so it can produce," the President said. "Your efforts are stifled by unnecessary, unfair and unclear rules and regulations."

Ford-France Prices Up

PARIS, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Ford-France SA announced today it is increasing prices of all its models sold in France by an average of 4.5 per cent.

. Oil Expert Disputes View at OPEC Wealth Declining

By William D. Smith

YORK, June 17 (NYT).
r Levy, the oil economist,
ly disagreed sharply with
reports by major banks
e accumulation of wealth
exporting nations is a
hing problem and one
ill probably fade away by

major study, Mr. Levy
is that the problem "is
o be more serious and of
duration than suggested"
dings of First National
ank, Irving Trust Co. and
Guaranty Trust Co.
week, a Citibank report
at the surpluses of the
ation of Petroleum Ex-
Countries that "began
3-74 as a ferocious tiger
rst declawed and is now
g a Cheshire cat." Earli-
dies by the two other
also indicated the problem
oil exporters' surpluses was
nishing one.
Levy said that two key
ns are at the heart of the
—the relative trends in
ysical volume of OPEC oil
compared with their
imports, and world oil
against the price for all
oods.

Gave Early Warning

economist, who was one
first energy experts to
f the shift in the balance
er in the 1970s from the
uming nations to the oil-
ng nations and its effect
world monetary system,
ed with all three bank
on these issues.
oil-importing countries
y face collective total pay-
deficits, year after year,
e 1980s but the burden of
ort costs will fall unevenly
ndustrialized nations since
red few are likely to ben-
cre than others from both
imports of goods and ser-
and from OPEC invest-
he asserted.
eil expert does not accept
ntention that the price of
l be driven down as most
bank studies indicate. He
ds that oo balance the
on interest of OPEC would
support oil prices and the
ncome of the oil operations.
commented that the ex-
g countries' oil revenues could not be held in the face of price reductions unless there were, in turn, an inordinate increase in oil exports.

The Levy study predicts a surplus of OPEC income over expenditures in the year 1980 of $47 billion, while the banks all see a deficit.

Mr. Levy's end-of-the-decade cumulative surplus is $449 billion, compared with a forecast of $179 billion by Morgan. Fully two-thirds of the difference in surplus accumulation is the result of the respective assumptions as to the rate of growth in volume of OPEC imports.

Aim Is to Stabilize, Not Spur, Economy

Japan's Economic Easing Is Criticized

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, June 17.—For the third time this year the Japanese government has loosened the screws on its anti-inflation, tight money, policy—but only slightly.

An eight-point program, adopted by the Cabinet yesterday, reiterated a commitment by Japan's economic czar, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, to stabilize rather than spur economic growth and put the government rather than business in the lead.

Left untouched was the central bank's discount rate, which was lowered by half a point nine days ago to a still high level of 8 per cent—too high, most economists said, to induce renewed business investment in production facilities.

Emphasis was placed instead on bolstering government financing for private homes, stepped up public works and Japan Development Bank loans for investment in anti-pollution equipment.

Mr. Fukuda said the Economic Planning Agency, which he heads, estimated that the new measures would create an immediate demand for goods and services worth more than $3 billion, while by next March, when the fiscal year ends, cumulative demand of more than $6 billion was expected to be created, he added.

The increment amounted to the equivalent of roughly 1 per cent of Japan's gross national product in fiscal 1974.

Earlier screw-loosening measures failed to lift the economy out of the recession. The real gross national product fell by 0.7 per cent in the January-March quarter.

Mr. Fukuda offered no estimate of what effect the plan might have on Japan's trade, which in recent months has been piling up heavy surpluses.

Two weeks ago, he warned in a speech that a $13-billion deficit in trade with oil producing nations that Japan covered last year with an equivalent surplus in trade with non-oil producers could create imbalances in the international monetary system and lead to political frictions with trading partners, particularly Asian nations.

Japan has been under pressure from some members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and from its own businessmen, whose factories are operating at average ratios of only 76 per cent of capacity, to prod the economy into faster economic growth.

Yesterday's measures, however, clearly fell short of meeting such requests.

Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, said openly that the measures were not sufficient to lift the economy off the ground. He said the government should begin deficit financing of public works and predicted that another round of policy changes would become necessary within two or three months.

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Keidanren Dissatisfied

TOKYO, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Toshio Doko, chairman of Keidanren, Japan's federation of big business interests, believes the anti-recession measures will not boost the economy, the federation said today.

Mr. Doko said the federation will ask the government to take another package of anti-recession measures, including a further cutback in the central bank's official discount rate.

Pound Drops To New Low

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The British pound, battered by rampant inflation, declining industrial production and labor unrest, fell to an all-time low today but recovered slightly late in the day. The dollar also weakened.

The devaluation rate of the British money in relation to 10 major currencies as fixed in Washington in December 1971 slumped to 26.7 per cent in early trading from yesterday's 26.2 per cent. But by the close of business the pound had climbed back to 26.5-per-cent devaluation, still a record low.

The dollar closed half a centime down at 3.98125 francs in Paris, unchanged in Amsterdam at 2.3975 guilders, 3 1/4 Belgian centimes down at 34.755 francs, and less than half a Swiss centime lower at 2.48 francs. The West German exchange in Frankfurt was closed for a holiday.

In London the pound lost one U.S. cent to close at $2.2680.

Dealers in most financial centers said selling volume was not high but "nobody wants sterling," one said.

Housing Starts Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Housing starts in May rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,126,000 units from the April rate of 986,000 units, the Commerce Department said today.

The May rate was down from the year-earlier pace of 1,467,000 units, but it was the highest rate of housing starts since last September, when the seasonal pace was 1,157,000 units.

Industrial Output Declines in U.K.

LONDON, June 17 (AP-DJ).—British industrial production declined further in April, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) reported today.

It said the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, which covers all industries, was 102.5 in April, down from 103.4 in March and down from 107.5 in April 1974. The index has a base of 100 for 1970.

The index for manufacturing industries alone was 103.2 for April, down from 103.3 in March and from 109.3 in April 1974. This index also has a base of 100 for 1970.

Libya Cutting Price of Crude

To Levels Set in Persian Gulf

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Libya is trimming petroleum prices again in an effort to encourage higher production.

The cuts in costs of Libya's crude oil, retroactive to June 1, range up to 50 cents a barrel but average around 30 cents a barrel. They come as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is campaigning for another general increase in the world price of petroleum.

But Libya, one of OPEC's 13 members, is not calling its pricing move a cut. Instead, Libya labels it a change in "differentials," the premiums charged for its crude because of the low-sulfur content and the nearness to European markets.

Whatever the move is called, oil industry sources said it is clearly designed to bring Libyan oil prices more in line with Persian Gulf crudes in this period of soft petroleum markets. Libyan oil, they said, has been "overpriced" in comparison with the Persian crudes.

"There isn't much demand any more for low-sulfur oil, and the soft tanker markets and low freight rates have eliminated Libya's transportation advantage," one buyer of Libyan oil said.

The Libyan move is not expected to have much impact on the oil cartel's promised plan to boost OPEC-wide prices again next fall. But it is likely to spur new arrangements within OPEC that would permit other member nations to reduce or drop quality differentials.

Abu Dhabi earlier was permitted to make such changes with OPEC's endorsement, and Nigeria and Indonesia as well as Algeria are having problems like those in Libya because of their premium-priced crudes.

The Libyan government has not announced any pricing changes, but oil industry sources confirmed that the changes are being made, effective June 1, as an incentive to companies operating there to increase production of their "equity" oil as well as purchases of petroleum, so-called "buyback" oil, from the Libyan government's share of output.

Because of the premium pricing and generally soft petroleum markets, production of oil in Libya in recent months has slumped to the lowest level in 10 years. Current output is only about 1 million barrels a day, and Libya once produced as much as 3.7 million barrels daily.

Although the government holds a major stake in all the oil operations within its borders, U.S. companies producing oil in Libya include Occidental Petroleum Corp., Mobil, Exxon, Amerada Hess, Marathon, and Continental Oil Co. The former Libyan interests of the Royal Dutch/Shell group, British Petroleum Co. and Texaco Inc. have been nationalized.

New Issue on the Belgian Market

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

2,700,000,000.- BF Convertible debentures
8.25 % 1975 - 1987

represented by 900,000 debentures of BF 3,000.- nominal value convertible into Parts de Réserve shares of no par value.

The issue has been underwritten by

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

and by the following Banks:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A.
Banque Belge Limited
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais S.A.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
Banque Belge (France) S.A.
Banque Belgo-Zaïroise S.A.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein A.G.
Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A.
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne-Union Bancaire
Crédit Suisse-White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank A.G.
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment C°. S.A.K.
Midland Bank Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
Schröder Wagg (J.Henry) & C° Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken A.B.
Société Générale S.A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

RESULTS OF THE 1974 FISCAL YEAR

In its session of May 28, 1975, the College representing the shareholders of the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS and exercising powers of the General Meeting approved the balance sheet and accounts closed as of December 31, 1974, as well as the proposals of the Board of Directors regarding the following allocation of the Financial Year's profit ..... Fr. 135,365,531.11

—Appropriation to the legal reserve ..... Fr. 6,746,608

—Allotment of beneficiary shares of the BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE and of the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS ..... Fr. 854,706.18
This sum, added to the minimum interest, (433,360.05) comes to ..... Fr 1,288,066.23
which allows for the distribution of a gross Fr. 1.125 per B.N.C.I. share and a gross Fr. 2 per C.N.E.P. share.

—Appropriation to the Reserves ..... Fr. 56,253,392
(bringing the overall reserves to Fr. 715,000,000).

—Allocation to amount carried forward ..... Fr. 427,464.88

—Distribution of dividends to the B.N.P. shareholders ..... Fr. 70,650,000
which corresponds to a payment of Fr. 14.13 per share plus a tax already paid to the Treasury (fiscal credit) of Fr. 7.07, thereby bringing the global revenue per share to Fr. 21.20.

It is to be noted that a global dividend representing Fr. 31,250,000 for the 1971 fiscal year and Fr. 42,000,000 for the 1972 fiscal year was paid to the French Government, the sole shareholder. For the 1973 fiscal year, the sum of Fr. 14.13 per share was distributed among shareholders in order to ensure a global revenue of Fr. 21.20, including the fiscal credit of Fr. 7.07.

The distribution to bearers of B.N.C.I. and C.N.E.P. beneficiary shares and the payment of the dividend to B.N.P. shareholders will be carried out as of July 1, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75¾	45½	AbbLab 1.44	18	50	74⅞	74¼	74½+	⅞
45¾	32¼	ACF In 2.60	6	109	43	41¾	42 —	1
10⅞	7	AcmeCliv .50	5	9	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	AdmDiv .060	9	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
10⅞	7¾	AdmEx .77a		x43	10⅛	9⅞	9¾—	¼
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		6	3	3	3	
9⅞	3¼	Addressog	80	169	8⅛	7¾	8 +	⅛
10	7¼	Advinv .25e		36	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
28⅛	20	Aetnal.f 1.08	12	290	27⅞	27⅛	27½—	¼
7	4¼	Agulrre Cd	7	2	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
10	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	63	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Aileen Inc	8	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
78¾	44¾	AirPrd .20b	19	145	73½	73	73 —	1
21¾	10½	Aircoinc .90	5	51	18¾	18¼	18½—	¾
2⅜	1	AJ Industris		116	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17¾	10½	Alcoha 1.20	19	22	16	14½	14½—	⅛
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.16	7	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17¾	9	Alaska Intrs	15	22	15⅛	14¾	15⅛—	½
19⅛	16⅝	Albanyin .60	6	24	17	16¾	16¾—	⅜
7⅝	4⅞	AlbertoC .35	18	14	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅛
18¾	12¾	Albertsn .60	9	219	17⅝	17¼	17½	
24⅝	16⅝	AlcanAlu .80	6	79	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	⅛
12⅞	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	24	10⅛	11½	11½—	½
29	19¼	AlconLb .24	26	24	27	26¼	26¼—	½
5⅞	3½	Alexdrs .16e	10	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3	Allson Mfg	16	14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
10¼	6⅞	AllegCp .46e	10	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	¼
25⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	54	24⅝	22½	23½—	½
36⅝	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3	7		33½	33⅝	33½—	⅜
18½	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	9	35	17¼	17	17⅛	
6⅛	4¼	AllenGrp .40	9	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	138	36⅞	35¾	35½—	⅜
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	5	10	13	13	
15¾	12½	AlldProd 1	5	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
34½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	8	391	34¾	34	34½+	½
86	54½	AlldStr pf 4		240	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
91¼	69	AllisChal .76	6	82	78⅛	76⅝	78⅛	
8	5⅛	AllrNaut .56	7	17	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Alpha Pl .72	5	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
50¼	20⅞	Alcoa 1.34	9	370	44½	44	44 +	½
46⅞	26¾	AmalgSug 2	2	25	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	½
56¼	26¾	Amax 1.75	9	263	54¼	53¾	53¾+	⅜
86½	77	Amax pf5.25		2	100	100	100 +	1¼
13¾	6	AMBAC .60	6	33	10¾	12	12 —	¼
5¼	3	Amcord .25	7	28	4⅝	4¾	4¾—	⅛
19¾	10¾	America 1.20	5	x15	12⅛	11⅞	10¾+	⅜
33¼	28⅞	Amrc pf2.50		3	31¼	31¼	31¼	
22⅝	15⅝	A Hess .30b	4	140	20⅛	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
59½	42	A Hes pf3.50		23	52⅝	51½	51½	
21¾	7⅝	AAirFlt .44	11	65	18	17½	17½—	⅛
10⅛	5¼	Am Airlin	23	262	7¾	7⅝	7½	
11⅝	3¾	A Baker .20		58	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛+	½
41	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	91	39½	38¾	38¾—	¾
32	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	9	43	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
11	5	AmBkNY .36	7	16	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
34⅝	28	A Can 2.20a	6	76	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅛
23¼	16¾	A Can pfl.75		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	.0	260	27¾	26½	27⅛+	⅜
13	0	AmDist .12p	70	22	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
20½	16½	A DisTel .52	10	106	27⅝	26¾	27¼—	¼
4½	2¾	AmDualVt		8	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		10	12½	12¼	12¼—	½
20	20	AmEPw 2	9	022	20	19⅞	19⅞	
71¾	34¾	AFamily .24	8	31	10⅝	10¼	10¼	⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	24	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	AGlBd 1.96e		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	⅛
77¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		30	16½	16½	16½—	¼
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22½	17⅞	A Gin pfl.80		31	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	79	14¾	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
41	28⅝	A Home .80	28	502	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	1
80½	128	A Home pf 2		3	184½	184½	184½—	⅛
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .30	25	256	33	32½	32½—	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	8	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	½
4¼	1¾	A Medicorp	6	225	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	¼
47⅝	39⅝	Am Motors	7	145	44¼	43	44 —	1⅛
38½	33	AMuNG 2.50b	7	x145	34¼	34	34⅛+	1⅞
74⅝	53⅝	AmShip .60b	744	132	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞+	½
74½	8⅝	AmStand .80	6	169	19⅝	17⅞	18⅝—	½
64¼	41⅝	A Std pfl.75		10	53	52½	52½—	⅜
9⅝	6	AmSterl .28	11	50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
39¼	24⅝	AmStrs 2.40	7	5	37⅝	37½	37½	
26	24⅞	AmStrs wi		4	25½	25	25 +	⅛
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1023	49⅛	48⅞	49 +	⅛
56⅛	49	AmT&T pf 4		220	54¼	54	54⅛+	¼
46⅝	40½	ATT pfB3.74		40	46	45⅞	46 +	⅛
46	37½	ATT pfA3.64		114	44⅝	44¼	44¼ —	¼
18¼	8⅛	AWstWk .64	6	27	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
14⅝	11	AW 5pf1.25		x100	13	13	13 +	¼
15⅝	11	AW pfl.25		x20	13	13	13	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		x100	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7⅝	4⅞	Ameron .90	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
5¼	2⅛	AmesD .16e	7	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
18	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	42	17⅜	16½	16½—	½
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	14	264	20	19½	19½—	⅛
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	11	17¼	17¼	17¼	
40⅞	23⅛	AMF Inc .37	32	169	37¼	36¼	36¼—	⅜
71⅞	64	Ampco .40a	4	13	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝—	⅜
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	6	163	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Amrep .24a	4	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31½	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	37	26⅝	26½	26½—	½
9⅝	7⅝	Amstr pf.88		10	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
48⅛	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	27	42¼	42	42½+	⅜
7¾	5⅛	Amtel .32	4	60	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60	5	100	17	16⅝	16⅞	
21	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	54	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅜
32⅛	20⅛	AnderClay 1	7	22	31	30⅛	30½—	1
7⅝	4⅛	Angelica 1.12	6	48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
22⅛	13⅝	AnouCo .62t	5	72	21½	20¼	20¼—	¾
12⅞	9⅛	Apache .50	7	42	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	½
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .48t	5	8	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Apeco Corp		446	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
29⅛	9¼	APL Cp 1.20	7	38	24¼	23½	23½—	⅜
3⅝	1½	Applid Mag		25	3⅛	3	2 —	⅛
91	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	16	75	89½	89	89	
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	121	11⅛	11	11⅛—	½
24⅝	20	Arcata pf 2		5	23½	23¼	23¼—	¼
32⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	16	117	30¼	29¼	29⅝—	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Arctic Entr		72	3	3	3	
4½	2¼	Aristar		77	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
95⅝	71⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	695	76⅛	75⅝	75⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	ArBest .22p		10	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	¼
28⅛	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	66	28	27½	27½—	¼
3⅛	1⅝	Arlen RlryD		115	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	139	28¼	27½	27¾—	¼
33⅝	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
32	23½	Armst .75b		19	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	ArmstCk .80	23	135	25¼	24¾	24¾—	⅛
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	11	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¾
13	10½	ArcCorp 1	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8½	5⅝	Arvin .22t	23	19	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
41⅝	35⅛	ASA Ltd .80		690	43⅛	40⅛	42⅞+	2⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	4	169	18¼	17¾	18 —	⅛
22⅛	16½	AshOil 1.50	5	217	22¾	22	22⅛—	⅛
31⅝	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	11	36	27	26¼	27 +	1
23⅛	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7	3	23	23	23 —	¼
19¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	47	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50e		28	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅞	12⅝	AtlClEl 1.50	7	93	16⅛	17⅝	18	
102½	78½	AtlRich 2.50	10	248	102¼	100⅝	100¼—	1⅝

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1/2	129	AthRch pf 3		4	173¼	171¼	171¼—	¾
65⅝	32	AtlRc pf2.86		54	68⅝	68	68 —	¼
3¼	1⅛	Atlas Corp		99	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	30	8⅛	8	8 =	⅛
61½	27¼	AutDat .20b	31	78	53	50⅝	50⅝—	1⅝
4⅞	1⅞	Autom Ind	6	33	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
6¼	2⅛	Avco Corp		64	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
1⅛	⅝	Avco Cp wt		3	1	1	1	
21⅞	4¾	AvcoCp pf		7	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
38⅝	21⅝	AveryPd .30	22	128	32½	32	32¼+	⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8¾	4⅝	Avnetinc .40	4	755	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	22	336	44¼	43¼	43⅝—	⅞
24½	12½	Aztec OilGs	18	25	21⅞	21¼	21⅛—	⅜

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25	13½	BabckW .80	8	108	24⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	1⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .15e	11	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10	4½	Baker In .20	9	66	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
62	32	BakerOil .42	21	102	50⅝	50⅝	50½+	⅛
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	6	8	10½	10¼	10⅝	
19	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	43	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
21⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	182	21⅝	20⅝	21 +	¼
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	11	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅜
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	98	36	35¼	35⅝+	⅝
6	2⅝	Bangr Pump		22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		8	11	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	24½	BrdNY 2.28	5	10	30⅝	29¼	30¼+	¼
13½	9½	Bk pf Va .88	5	191	11½	11¼	11¼+	¼
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	187	39½	37⅝	37⅝+	¼
28½	19⅞	BarbOil 1.60		21	29⅝	28	28	
18⅝	11¼	BardCr .20	17	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	BasicInc .60	3	8	9⅝	9½	9½	
29½	24¼	Basic pf2.50		240	28¼	28¼	28¼+	⅜
31⅝	14½	BatesMf .20	3	321	26¼	24½	24½—	2¼
36½	21⅝	Bauschl .60	16	491	35⅝	34	34 —	1
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .12	35	269	47	46¼	46⅝—	½
18	14½	BaySTG 1.88	8	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	BaykCig .24		1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .72	14	210	24	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .60	16	32	37½	36½	36½—	⅜
37⅛	28	BectDick .48	19	273	34⅝	33½	33⅞—	⅜
13⅛	6⅝	Beech .70	6	37	16⅝	12	12 —	⅜
31	15	Beker .28	4	220	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
22	17¼	BelcoP .80e	4	156	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	
16¼	12¼	Belden .60	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	BeldHa .30b	71	10	7¼	7½	7¼+	⅛
19	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	78	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
39	21¼	Bendix 1.80	0	143	37½	36½	37 +	⅛
50	36	Bendix pf 3		5	55¼	55¼	55¼+	½
26⅝	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	6	166	20¼	19⅞	20 +	⅛
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		250	49½	48⅛	49½	
51¼	38	Benef pf4.20		4	50⅛	49	50 —	½
27½	21½	Brfl Spf 2.50		x40	27¼	27¼	27¼+	½
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		33	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	BengtB .07e	7	3740	3	2½	2¾	
25	5⅛	Berkey Pho		35	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	9	61	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
40¼	24¾	BethSt 2a	4	497	35	34	34½—	½
38¼	35¼	BigThrw .48	22	282	38	39	39¼+	1⅜
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	32	946	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝—	⅜
5¼	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	20	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.18	4	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	179	18⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	½
30⅝	12⅛	BlueBell .80	9	135	28½	27½	27½—	⅛
27⅝	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅝	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	761	23½	22⅝	22⅞—	1⅛
23½	10½	BofAmCal .65	6	180	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.30	0	78	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞—	⅜
19	10⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	56	16¼	17¼	17½	
3⅛	1¼	Bormans		7	1⅞	1½	1⅞	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	BosEd 2.44		13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
90	70	BosE pf8.88		x400	87	86	87 +	1½
16⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.64		6	14¼	14	14	
8⅝	5	Bramlf .20e	5	251	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
48¼	36¼	BrfgsS 1.60	19	22	48⅛	48	48⅛+	1
67¾	46½	BristMy 1.68	17	165	65½	65¼	65½—	1⅝
44½	33	BristM pf 2		9	42¼	41⅞	42	
72¼	41½	BrlPet .48e	4	169	12	11¾	11¾	
17¾	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	26	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅜
17	11⅞	BklynUG 1.72	6	34	16	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Brown Co 3	3	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
19⅝	10¼	BwnGp 1.20	8	28	15¼	15	15⅛—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	28	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	212	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	9	Brunswk .40	8	138	14⅝	14½	14½	
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	5	15	14¼	14	14 —	¼
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
50½	28	BucyErie 1	19	238	49¼	47⅞	48½+	⅜
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	34	8⅝	8⅛	8½—	⅛
5	4⅛	BudCo pf.60		3	5	5	5	
4¼	2⅝	Budget Ind	3	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BulovaW .20	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.92		10	20⅝	20¼	20½	
7⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .80	56	86	7⅝	7	7½	
14¼	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		4	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
28¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	11	107	26	25¼	25¼—	⅞
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.20	8	63	38	37½	37½—	½
7⅝	4⅝	BurlPetr .20		7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
31⅝	17¼	Burndy .28	10	14	30⅝	30½	30½—	⅛
110	61⅛	Burrghs .80	27	239	102¼	99⅝	99¾—	2

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls.	P/E	100s. High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅝	CabCab For	18	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
21	13⅝	Cabot Cp .92	114	95	18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	¼
13⅛	7⅝	Cadence Ind		23	3	3	3	
7¼	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	7	125	4⅝	4¼	4½—	⅜
22	17¼	Cal Finanl		28	3⅝	3½	3½	
31	15	Baker .28	4	220	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	⅜
22	17¼	BelCoP .80e	4	156	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	
16¼	12¼	Belden .60	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	BeldHa .30b	71	10	7¼	7½	7¼+	⅛
19	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	78	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	¼
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
39	21¼	Bendix 1.80	0	143	37½	36½	37 +	⅛
50	36	Bendix pf 3		5	55¼	55¼	55¼+	½
26⅝	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	6	166	20¼	19⅞	20 +	⅛
49½	37½	Benef pf4.50		250	49½	48⅛	49½	
51¼	38	Benef pf4.20		4	50⅛	49	50 —	½
27½	21½	Brfl Spf 2.50		x40	27¼	27¼	27¼+	½
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		33	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	BengtB .07e	7	3740	3	2½	2¾	
25	5⅛	Berkey Pho		35	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	9	61	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
40¼	24¾	BethSt 2a	4	497	35	34	34½—	½
38¼	35¼	BigThrw .48	22	282	38	39	39¼+	1⅜
36⅝	20⅝	BlackDr .40	32	946	34⅞	34⅛	34⅝—	⅜
5¼	3⅝	BlairJhn .32	20	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.18	4	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	179	18⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	½
30⅝	12⅛	BlueBell .80	9	135	28½	27½	27½—	⅛
27⅝	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅝	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	761	23½	22⅝	22⅞—	1⅛
23½	10½	BofAmCal .65	6	180	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	7	28	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.30	0	78	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞—	⅜
19	10⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	56	16¼	17¼	17½	
3⅛	1¼	Bormans		7	1⅞	1½	1⅞	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	BosEd 2.44		13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
90	70	BosE pf8.88		x400	87	86	87 +	1½
16⅝	9⅞	BosE pf1.64		6	14¼	14	14	
8⅝	5	Bramlf .20e	5	251	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
48¼	36¼	BrfgsS 1.60	19	22	48⅛	48	48⅛+	1
67¾	46½	BristMy 1.68	17	165	65½	65¼	65½—	1⅝
44½	33	BristM pf 2		9	42¼	41⅞	42	
72¼	41½	BrlPet .48e	4	169	12	11¾	11¾	
17¾	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	26	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅜
17	11⅞	BklynUG 1.72	6	34	16	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Brown Co 3	3	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
19⅝	10¼	BwnGp 1.20	8	28	15¼	15	15⅛—	¼
5⅝	2⅝	BrwnShrp .20	5	28	8	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	14	212	7⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	9	Brunswk .40	8	138	14⅝	14½	14½	
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	5	15	14¼	14

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
22¾	15⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	66	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z200	84	84	84	+ ½
23½	19⅝	NYSE pf2.13		3	21	22¾	21	— ¼
11⅝	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	7	225	11½	11	11½	
94½	87	NiMPf 18.60		z12560	94⅝	94	94	
75	63	NIeM pf7.72		z240	76	76	76	+ 1
41	31	NiaM pf 3.90		z110	39½	39½	39½	
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z300	33½	32½	32½	+ ½
14½	11	NieShr 1.03e		23	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ½
16¼	11¾	NL Ind 1	S	192	14¼	14	14⅛	
18½	13¾	NLT Cp .60	7	141	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	
71	59⅞	NorfkWn S	8	89	69½	65¾	68½	— ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Norfln 1.25	3	28	14¼	14	14	
17⅞	10⅞	Norris 1.13	6	22	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
44¼	24¼	NoACoal .80	13	83	41½	39⅝	39⅝	— 2⅞
10⅞	5⅝	NoAMI 1.64e	5	68	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20¼	12¾	NoAPhi 1.20	8	24	19⅞	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
29¾	25⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	52	27¾	25⅝	25½	+ 1⅛
1⅝	¾	NoCeAir wt		2	1	1	1	
99⅝	64⅛	NoStUt 1.02	5	615	93⅝	91¾	94	
9⅞	5⅝	vNoCen Ry		z180	9	9	9	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	NorlfGas 2	8	64	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
24⅞	19½	NorlG pfl.90		7	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
16⅝	13¼	NIndPS 1.36	9	85	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
68½	51½	NNGs 3.10a	6	49	64½	63½	63½	— ⅞
84½	80	NoNG pfl.50		z150	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ 1
24½	15⅞	NoSPw 1.84	9	165	25¼	24½	24½	+ ½
110	100	NSP pf10.36		z110	107	107	107	
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z20	40	40	40	+ ½
47⅞	27⅞	Northgt .50e	16	21	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
23⅝	22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	61	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛
33	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		2	28½	28½	28½	— ½
22½	11⅝	NwstAir .45	8	199	19⅞	18¼	18¼	— ½
43¾	34	NorBnc 1.68	10	34	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
27	13⅝	NorEn ctf.80	4	43	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	13⅞	Nwrlnd 1.75	3	104	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¾
15¼	8½	Nwstind wi		8	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
102½	99	Nwind pfA5		1	100	100	100	
103	60	Nwind ptC5		1	100	100	100	
77¾	49½	Nwtin pf4.29		2	74⅛	73½	73½	— ½
12⅝	7⅞	NwML 1.21e	8	28	10	9¾	9¾	
46	24	NwStEl 2.40e	8	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
28	28½	Norton 1.70	6	5	25	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	18⅞	NorSTm .40	11	233	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
44	25¼	NorIS pfl.60		28	43½	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅜
18½	10⅝	NucorCp .28	3	13	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
11⅝	8¾	NVF Co 1	1	106	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
9⅝	5½	Oak Ind .40	4	11	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
28	12⅝	OcctPet .75e	3	1429	18½	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
11⅛	6⅝	OcctdPet wt		456	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅜
62¾	42	OcctdPt pf 4		35	55¼	54	54⅛	— 2½
64⅞	40¾	OccIP pfl.68		66	59	56	56	— 1¾
21½	19	OccIP pf2.50		182	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
33¼	22¼	OccIP pf2.16		8	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
21¼	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	44	16½	16	16	— ⅜
32½	23	Ogdn pf1.87		2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	265	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
106	99	OhiE pf 10.76		z1080	101½	100¼	100¼	— ¾
58	43	OhEd pf4.40		z130	45	44½	45	+ ¾
112	101	OhPw pf 14		z990	111	110⅝	111	+ ½
13⅛	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	11	82	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ½
11½	9½	OklGE pf.80		z110	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
25½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	9	30	24½	24	24¼	— ¼
28⅞	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	48	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
20	13¾	Olinkraft 1	5	12	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
12¼	7⅝	Omark .60	4	34	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11	7¼	Oneida .76	6	3	10½	10½	10½	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
12⅝	18	Opelika 1	8	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
11⅞	7½	OrangR 1.20	10	28	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
10½	3⅝	Orange .2	10	23	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
33	24¼	OtisElV 2.20	6	123	30½	30	30¼	— ¼
27	11	OutMar 1.20	20	129	23⅝	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	OutletCo .75	5	11	14¼	14	14	— ¼
15½	9	OvernHT .80	6	14	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
12⅝	8¾	OverShip .15	4	568	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
49¾	25¼	OwenCn .88	20	111	36⅛	35¼	35¼	— 1
41¼	32	OwensIll 1.72	8	78	41⅛	41¼	41¼	— ¼
73	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		1	78½	78½	78½	+ 1
13⅞	7¼	OxfordInd .60	4	7	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		26	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.83	7	161	21	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	77	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
23⅞	13¾	PacPetr .80	10	38	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
20⅝	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	18	195	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅜
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	42	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	8½	PacTin .80a	5	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	2¼	PaineW .10e	11	16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13	8¾	PalW pfl.20		4	12½	12½	12½	
5⅝	2⅝	PalmBc .25	5	18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅞	3	Pamlda .05e	18	231	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¾	2	PanAm Air		575	4¼	4	4⅛	
33¾	27¼	PanHEP 2	4	63	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
11	6½	Paprcft .60b	6	47	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	8	28	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21⅝	13¾	ParHan 1.12	5	7	18½	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
14	10¾	ParkPen .32	7	13	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	14	Pasco Inc	15	95	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
16¼	6½	Payls mw .35	8	45	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ½
21⅝	9½	PeabGe .68r	11	68	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		111	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	3⅞	PennOil .24	5	13	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Penn Fruit		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
63¼	36½	Penney 1.76	32	170	57½	56¼	56½	— ¾
20	15⅝	PaPWLt 1.80		7	129	19⅛	18⅝	19+	¼
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z10	87	87	87	
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z40	47½	47	47½	+ 1
24½	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.35	8	97	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
42	31	Penwl pf2.50		7	41⅜	41⅜	40¼	— ⅛
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		6	20	20	20	+ ⅛
23	17	Pennzoil 1.20	6	219	22⅜	21½	21½	— ¾
29	22	Pennz pfl.33		1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
7⅞	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	11	27	6½	6¼	6½	— ¼
37⅛	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	55	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	18	58	68½	67¼	67¼	— 1¼
29¼	16	PerkElm .28	25	93	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
23⅞	14⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	6	168	21¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
14½	11	PetInc pf 1		12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	10	PetInc pf.80		11	12½	10⅛	12½	+ ⅜
13¼	6½	PeterPl .80	27	51	13⅝	13½	13¼	
71⅝	34	PetrleS .88a	22	21	65¼	65½	65½	— ⅛
19½	8⅝	Petrolan .50	8	40	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
21	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		x35	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
35⅞	24	Pfizer .76a	16	366	31½	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
40	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	69	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PhilAEl 1.64	8	232	14⅝	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z200	84	83½	84	+ 1
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z70	77	77	77	+ ½
46⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z28	41¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z10	40½	40½	40½	— 1½
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z100	34	34	34	— 1
12	10¼	Phila Sub 7	14	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
39¾	40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	605	51	48½	49⅜	— 1⅜
6	2	Philips Ind		46	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Phil 4 pf.25p		1	7½	7½	7½	
38½	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	381	57	56½	56⅝	+ ½
7⅞	3⅞	PhilRdNt .40		3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
18⅞	7½	Pickwck Int	7	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
14½	9¾	PiedNG 1.28	5	5	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
61¼	27⅞	Pier 1 Imprt	14	15	51⅛	5	5	— ⅛
68½	36	Pillsbry 1.80	10	159	67⅛	65½	65⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.20	9	126	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
18½	11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	446	17⅛	15⅝	16	— 1
19½	12⅞	PitlFrg .80b	10	14	19⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
42½	34	PittPPW pf		z30	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ½
61¼	36⅞	Pittston .80g	8	725	68½	65⅛	65⅝	— 2½
29⅝	12¾	Plaza Hut	13	107	28	27	27½	+ ⅜
5⅝	1¾	Plan Resrch	11	122	4⅜	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2¼	Playboy .12	14	253	4⅞	4¼	4¾	+ 1⅛
18¼	6¼	Plessey .93e	6	6	15½	15½	15½	
7⅛	3⅜	PNB M .60g	11	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
94⅝	15	Polaroid .32	40	2648	34	32¼	32½	— ⅞
12¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	16	84	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
16½	8⅞	PopeTa .60b	8	8	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
19¾	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	
17⅞	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	9	64	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
105	100	PoG pf 11.50		z10	104	104	104	+ ½
44	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	8	74	44	43	43½	+ 1⅜
12¼	10	PotmEl 1.16	8	220	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.84		240	40	40	40	— 1
38⅜	24⅛	PPGInd 1.16	7	115	30	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
12⅜	6	Prempir .36	8	4	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15	10	Premr pf.90		26	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
100¼	78½	PrctGam 2	22	278	96¼	94½	96⅜	— ⅜
8⅛	6	ProdRsh .30	6	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	18⅞	Proler 1.48	2	6	27½	27½	27½	
6	4	PSA Inc		21	4⅝	4½	4½	
15½	12¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	121	15½	15¼	15⅜	
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	370	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
9-64	1-16	PSvEGs rt		4126	5-32	9-64	9-64	+1-64
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z250	109	108	108½	+ ½
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z30	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z50	39	39	39	+ 2
15¼	12¼	PSEG pfl.40		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
49¼	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	42	39⅜	38¾	38¾	
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	7	57	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ½
19⅛	11⅜	PSvNM 1.28	9	51	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
9½	3	Publickr .19f	8	55	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
4⅜	2⅜	Pueblcin .20	7	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
26	10⅝	PugSdP 2.16	6	60	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
59⅛	39	Pullmn 1.70	9	73	54⅞	53¼	53½	+ ¼
13⅛	7¾	PurexCp .88	8	65	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Purlfm Fash		21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
31¾	17⅞	Purolator 1	10	16	25	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
18½	12⅜	QuakOat .80	12	297	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
58⅜	38¾	QukOat pf 3		4	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
22⅞	15	QuakStO .64	12	44	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
7	4	Questor .12r		14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18¾	14¼	Questr pfA 2		1	18	18	18	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
43¼	26	RalstonP .90	16	138	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	15	143	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅞	Rancoin .40	61	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	5½	RapdAm .50		75	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
28	20⅜	RapAm pf 3		1	25	25	25	
28	18	Rap Irpt2.25		2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
27¾	17½	Raybest 1.50	4	12	24	23¾	24	— ¼
16⅝	7½	Rwymint .40	8	96	18½	17¼	17½	— ⅜
55½	25¼	Raytheon 1	13	214	53⅝	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	10⅝	RCA 1	15	557	19⅞	18½	19½	— ⅛
54¼	39	RCA cvpf 4		11	52¼	51¾	51¾	
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z20	40	40	40	
3⅝	1½	vRead Co		8	3½	3⅜	3½	
3½	1⅛	vRead 1pf		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3½	1	vRead 2pf		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24¾	15⅝	RdgBalt .35	6	96	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		37	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14⅛	7½	ReecCp .74	11	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
26	16⅛	Reed Tool	11	21	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
20¼	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	6	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
15⅝	10¼	ReichCh .60	3	115	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
7	4½	Reliab St .60	7	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
17½	10¼	RellanEl .98	6	64	17¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
49	33	Rellan pf 3		2	47	46	46	+ 1½
8	4⅛	RelGp .39p		15	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
16¾	7⅛	RepGr pfC.65p		5	9	9	9	
18⅜	10½	RepGr pfB.55p		14	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
63½	36	RepubCp wi	4	6	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
12	8⅜	RepFinS .80	6	37	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	RepMtg Inv		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	23⅞	RepSti 1.60a	3	165	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— 1⅛
10⅞	4⅜	ResrvOil .12	9	252	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
19½	13½	RetailCred 2	9	3	19⅜	19½	19½	
37¼	17⅞	RevcoDS .40	16	44	33⅜	32½	32½	— ½
14½	6¼	RevCop .37e		5	59	11⅞	11	11½	— ⅛
81½	47⅜	Revlon 1.20	19	313	76	73	75	
4⅜	2⅜	Rexham .20	S	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅞	Rexnrd 1.12	6	25	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
40	28	Rexn pfZ.50		2	39¼	39½	39½	— 1½
35	22⅜	Rexn pfE2.36		1	34	34	34	
57¾	49½	Reynld 2.88	8	854	57⅜	54¾	55⅝	— 1⅜
64¼	52½	Reyln pfZ.25		18	64	60½	60½	— 3¼
24	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	4	332	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		4	53	53	53	+ ½
8⅝	7	ReynSec .40	½	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12¼	10	Richardsn 1	6	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	11	101	21⅛	20½	21	
14¼	10¾	Richmnd .80	7	124	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14½	10⅛	Riegel 1.29	5	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅛	8	RioGran .60	6	33	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
10	7½	RioGr pf.80		9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
14⅝	4½	Rite Aid .16	18	129	12⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
24⅞	11⅛	RivlanF .98	12	5	22½	22	22	— ⅛
14½	9	Robshaw .76	17	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ½
28¼	13½	Robrtsn 1.30	5	3	18⅛	18	18	— ½
15⅝	10½	Robins .44a	12	271	14⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.24b	7	39	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	RochTel .76	10	87	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
10⅝	4½	Rockpwr .92	13	13	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
41½	34	Rockwlnt 2	0	468	25½	24½	24¾	+ ⅞
59	58	RkInt pf4.75		26	62	60½	60½	+ 1¾
21½	17	RkInt pfL35		6	22½	22	22½	+ 1½
82½	46½	RohmN 1.28	16	163	77½	76⅛	76	— 1⅛
11	7⅞	Rohrind .40	8	75	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅜
20⅜	11¼	Rollins .36	14	25	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	Romon .28	24	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
14⅝	9⅛	Rooer 1.20		4	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
29⅞	10	RorerA .90	18	114	21	19½	19⅝	— 1¼
44⅛	27⅛	Rosario .40b	18	195	43⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ 2⅛
16½	9⅞	RoyCCal .64	14	63	15¼	15	15	
38⅜	24½	RoyIO 2.71e	3	477	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	RoyInd .45f	12	63	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	17	13	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .36	32	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
24	11	Rucker .20	8	429	23⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅞
18⅛	5⅞	RussTog .76	15	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
7⅛	3⅜	Ryder Sys		163	6⅝	6	6⅛	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
40	26	SabineR .56	11	42	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Safeard Ind	26	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
50	34⅛	Safeway 1.80	14	160	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+ ⅜
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	6	49	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
67½	24¼	SlJoeM 3.40	12	48	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	+ ¼
31⅜	26½	SlJoeMin wi		12	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	8⅛	SlJotMP 1.12	12	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
77¼	21¼	SlLeif 0.30	6	17	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9½	StPaulS .96a		53	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	108	26½	26¼	26¼	
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
12¾	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	122	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
9½	3⅛	Sandrs Asso		303	9⅛	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
12¾	24¼	SFalnd 1.80	7	163	27½	27	27	— ⅛
8⅜	7¼	SFeind pf.50		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
33¼	18½	SanFeInt .20	11	179	30¼	28⅞	28⅞	— 1⅛
13⅛	5⅛	SargWel .40	9	29	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net chg
5¼	3⅛	Saul RlEst		267	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅜
8¾	6½	SavanE .48r	4	21	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9	SavnEA 1.34		14	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		38	2⅝	2½	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	SavODr .15e	18	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7½	1¾	SavInB Mch	27	43	6⅛	6¼

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(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2⅝	¾	Tenneo wt A		517	2⅝	1⅝	2	— ¼
92½	74	Tenne pf5.50		11	91½	90¼	91	— 1
26⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	4	x233	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
27½	21½	Texaco 2a	6	1687	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
39½	28¼	TexCom .90	14	78	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	90	32⅞	32	32	— 1
32⅞	23½	TexGaT 1.88	7	16	30½	30	30	— ½
34⅛	23⅞	Texsglt 1.20	6	167	31⅞	31½	31⅛	— ½
14	8⅝	Texasind 1b	13	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
104½	61	Textinst 1	38	266	104½	101⅞	101⅞	— 1⅞
9⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	6	628	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	173	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
33¼	28⅝	TexPLd .70a	30	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
24½	18	TexUt 1.24	11	345	23¾	23	23½	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Textl Ind		3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	Textron 1.18	8	161	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	20¼	Textr pf2.08		18	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	234	15⅞	15⅝	15½	— ¼
46½	25¾	ThomBet .72	24	52	46¼	45¼	45¼	— 7⅛
8⅝	4½	ThomJW .59	11	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ThrittDg .40	11	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19⅝	10⅝	TI Corp 1	17	205	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
40	30½	TidwatM .70	8	x41	38¼	37⅞	38¼	+ 1⅛
14	7¼	Tigerint .40	10	188	12⅞	12½	12½	
53½	24¾	Timeinc 2	10	161	49¼	48	49	— ½
14⅞	10¼	TimeAir .50	14	48	16⅛	13⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
36	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	31	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		25	11⅛	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		18	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		15	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	78	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
10	6½	TonkaCp .4g	14	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	7	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
29⅞	13⅛	TraneCo .96	13	97	25⅞	24½	24⅝	— ½
39½	27¼	TranUn 1.56	12	63	34½	33¾	34½	+ ½
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		485	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		18	12¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
12½	7¼	TranWF .16	8	21	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
9½	6	Transam .59	10	332	9	8⅞	8⅞	
21½	17½	TranInc 1.84		43	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
9⅛	7¼	Transco .88	12	109	8⅝	8½	8½	
7⅝	5⅝	Transcn .45	5	16	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	5	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
17⅞	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	158	16⅞	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
28½	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	12	690	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	— ¼
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		11	35½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
10⅞	4¼	TRE Corp 3		34	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		59	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mine		29	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	Trialnd .90a	2	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
10¼	5⅛	TrianPic .48	71	3	10	10	10	— ¼
26⅝	9½	Trinityind 1	4	16	19¼	10½	18⅛	— ⅜
24	13¾	Tropican .20	20	26	23	22⅝	23	
24⅛	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	114	24¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
48	40½	TRW pf4.50		44	48	58⅛	59¼	— ⅜
64	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		9	61	60¼	61	— ¼
10⅝	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	670	10½	10⅞	11⅜+	⅞
11⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .48	8	165	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	11	272	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
24⅝	13½	TylerCp .60	5	16	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
33	13⅝	UAL In .46a	5	884	19½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	22	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	½
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	8	13⅛	13	13⅛+	½
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	70	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
3	1½	UMET Tr		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	1	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
47¼	32½	UnINV 2.95e	9	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	¼
9⅞	6¼	UnBanc .84b	6	98	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	10	165	64	62¾	62¾	
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	6	677	59⅝	58	58½—	⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	9	36	11⅝	11⅛	11¼+	¼
7⅝	2½	Union Corp	11	57	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
12½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	137	12	11⅞	12	
80	67⅝	UnElZipf 8		4	73	72	73	+ 1⅝
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		1	69	69	69	+ 1
64¾	55	UnEl pf6.40		x100	58	58	58	
44	40	UnEl pf4.56		x20	42	42	42	— 1
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		x100	33	33	33	+ 1
26¼	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		16	25¾	25½	25¾+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Un Fidelity	10	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45	32⅛	UnOCal 1.36	6	211	44	42¼	42⅝—	1½
58	43	UOCa pf2.50		66	57	55¼	55½—	2 ⅛
82¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	14	263	76½	74	74¼—	2½
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		11	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜
3⅛	1¼	Unions Inc		23	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	81	8	7⅝	7⅝	
81¼	66½	Unirayl pf 8		22Cf	78½	77½	78	+ 110
8	3¼	Unit Brands		29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	½
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		25	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
11	6⅛	UnGasP .72	9	433	11	10⅝	10⅞	
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	29	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
11	6½	UnInd .35b	7	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7¼	4⅝	UnInn pf.42		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5¼	1⅞	UnInn .10		4	4	4	4	
12⅛	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
19½	12	UnMAM .80	7	36	12¼	12⅛	12⅛+	½
19¾	8	Un Nuclr	209	307	17½	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		21	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
11½	6	UnitRefg .48	4	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
34	25⅛	USFdG 2.48	12	72	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGypS 1.60	13	237	18	17½	18	+ ½
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		6	23½	23	23½+	½
7½	2⅝	US Home		357	6½	5¼	6¼+	1¼
5	2½	US Ind .33r		487	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
14	6¼	USLeasg .24	9	50	10½	9¾	9⅞—	⅜
12¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	7	25	11½	11¼	11½	
65⅝	39¼	US Sft 2.60	4	502	59	57⅝	58	— ⅜
29⅝	13¾	USTobac .90	12	24	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
57⅞	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	649	55¼	55⅞	55⅞+	1⅝
131½	85¼	UnTech pf 8		223	132½	131	132½+	2
15¾	12⅝	UnTel 1.08	10	410	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
1⅞	7-16	UnTel wt		58	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		18	14⅝	19¼	19⅛+	½
23½	19	UnTel pf1.50		2	22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
9⅛	3⅝	Unitrode Cp	12	58	9	8¾	8¾—	⅛
29	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	4	30	27⅞	26¾	27	+ ½
39	25⅛	UnivLeaf 2	7	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅜
18	11⅛	UOP .90	6	191	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
53	30	Uplohn .96	19	330	42½	41⅝	41⅞—	⅛
19⅞	10	USLIFE .80	7	112	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
10½	8½	UsHeP .96a		27	9⅞	9¾	9¾—	⅛
20	12	USM stpl.20	4	95	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
26¼	19⅞	USNR pf2.10		3	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
74⅞	39½	UtahInt 1	18	311	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝—	⅝
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	54	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅝
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	67	22	21¾	21¾—	¼

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
12¼	6½	Varian .20	10	109	11	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
27⅞	23¼	Veeder 1.72	6	4	24	23¼	23¾—	⅜
4⅝	3	Vendo Co		9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅞	2	Venice .20	27	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅛+	½
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		27	12¾	12½	12½—	¼
35⅝	21½	Vetco Offsh	15	112	31¼	30¼	31⅛—	⅝
25¾	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	63	21⅝	21¼	21½—	½
6⅝	4⅛	Viacom Int	11	36	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	4½	VicChem .30		16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	VaElPw 1.18	7	650	12¾	12	12¾	
77½	62	VaElP pf7.72		x30	73½	73½	73½+	2
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		x590	71	71	71	
77	59½	VaElP pf7.45		x250	74½	74½	74½+	⅛
45	37	VaElP pf4.20		x60	40	40	40	
7¾	3¼	Vornado Inc	19	153	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
33⅝	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	10	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	¼

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
20¾	13⅛	Wachovia .76	9	49	21⅞	21	21½+	⅜
44¾	27¾	Wach pf2.20		25	46½	45¾	46½+	3
4⅛	2½	WachRl .04e		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13	10	Walgreen 1	10	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
44	29⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	17	33	32½	32½	
25½	14⅞	WalBus .55	9	18	22¼	22¼	22¼—	⅛
10½	6	WalMur .60	4	16	9¼	9	9⅛+	½
24¾	9½	WalMart .12	24	171	24⅞	24	24⅛+	1⅛
15⅝	6⅛	WangL .08e	15	57	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
9½	4⅝	Ward Foods	25	13	9	8¾	8⅞+	¼
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	9	12	9½	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
6½	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	6	68	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	½
17⅞	8¼	WrnCom .30	6	157	16⅝	16	16	+ ⅛
34¼	17	WrnC pf1.25		23	31½	30¾	31½+	¾
37¾	25	Warnerl .92	16	248	36⅞	36¼	36¼—	⅝
22¾	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	9	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
19¼	12	WashGs 1.88	5	20	19¼	18⅞	19	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	20	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
15⅝	12¾	WashSt 1b	3	17	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
19¾	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	38	19⅛	19⅛	19½	
18⅝	4	Waste Mgnt	21	57	19	19	19	+ ½
35½	11¾	WatknJ .20g	16	66	32½	32	32	
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	21	18	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Weap Unit	8	72	7½	7⅜	7½+	½
7⅝	4½	WeathrD .40	6	5	6½	6½	6½+	½
4⅝	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	151	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WellMct .80	7	11	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
21⅛	15	WelsAkt .60	9	1	20½	20½	20½	
7¼	⅝	Welbilt Corp		25	1⅛	1	1	
16⅞	12⅝	WellFgo .95	7	166	19⅞	18½	18½—	⅝
7	3¼	WellFM .10p		10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	8	31	11½	11⅛	11½+	½
52	46	WfPP pf4.50		x100	49½	49½	49½+	⅛
37¾	16¼	WstPtPep 2	7	69	36⅛	36	36	
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .48a	6	119	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
25⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	63	23½	23¼	23½+	⅝
16⅞	7⅝	WnCo NAm	14	66	15½	15	15	— ½
8⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	22	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅝	8¼	WnPubh .80	6	11	13	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	52	91	14½	13⅞	14	— ¼
19⅝	9⅞	WestgEl .97	40	682	19⅛	17½	17½—	½
50⅞	39	WsI E pf3.80		x30	50½	49	49	— 1½
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	38	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
14⅞	12	Waybrg 1.28	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
43⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	21	418	39	38	38	— ⅝
17⅛	10⅝	WhelPry .40	10	174	17½	16½	17	+ ⅛
31⅞	18	WhelP 1.40g	1	51	23⅛	22¾	22¾+	½
60	51	WhelP pf 6		x200	56	56	56	
50¾	41	WhelP pf 5		x350	48	47	47	— 1
27	13⅝	Whirlpol .80	43	1193	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
21⅝	8¾	WhitCn .00	7	302	22	21⅝	21⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	WhiteM .10p	4	79	8¾	8½	8½—	½
4¼	1⅜	Whittaker	11	553	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
10¼	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	86	12¾	12½	12¾+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	Wiebdt5f .28	9	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
37⅝	25¼	WilmsCo .60	7	1026	34½	33⅝	33⅝+	⅝
54	29¼	WilmsCo wt		67	40	47	47	+ 2
67	45	Wilms pf.80	1		59½	59½	59½	
37⅝	27⅝	WinnDx 1.32	10	51	30½	30¼	30½+	¼
6⅝	3⅛	Winnebago		124	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
27⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	201	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅝
102	89¾	WisE pf8.00		x60	98½	98	98½+	½
18⅝	17½	Wisc Gas wi		42	19⅞	18½	19⅞+	1⅛
15¼	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	9	39	15¼	15	15¼+	½
30½	19⅝	Witco 1.20	6	30	22	22¼	22	+ ¼
34¼	19⅝	WolvrW .05e	11	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	⅛
15	6⅝	Wometco .56	9	90	15	14¼	14¼—	⅜
18	7	WoodsCp .48	9	39	10	17¼	17¼—	¾
17¼	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	8	208	15	14⅝	14⅝—	½
29	21	Wolw pf2.20	9	3	22	21¾	21¾—	¼
6⅞	2⅝	World Airw	6	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
64⅝	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	12	138	51⅛	50¼	50¼—	2¼
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		42	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
80⅝	50¾	XerocCp 1	16	904	68½	67	67¼—	¾
12⅝	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	78	10	9¾	9⅞—	½

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10¾	4¾	Yates Ind	6	40	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
13	9⅝	YngSDr .60e	5	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
19¼	9⅝	ZaleCorp .75	7	47	16½	16	16⅛—	¼
15	9	Zale pfA .80		1	13	13	13	
33⅛	22⅝	Zapata .60	4	92	31¾	29⅞	29⅞—	1⅝
6	2¾	Zayre Corp		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅝	16	ZenithRad 1	105	471	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	½
12⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .32	18	70	11	10½	10½—	⅛

NEW YORK, June 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*63⅛N	*71.84
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*73N	*.72
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	26½	37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	122.00
Tin $ Strait, lb.	313.93	151.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	69-70	104-105
Lead, spot, lb.	19	21½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	55⅝-57
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.45	4.58½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	13½-13	34½-36
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.49	4.800
Gold N.Y., oz.	164.10	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	716.1	812.1

* Nominal.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Asahi 10¼-89	103¾	104¼
ASEA 8½-86	93	94
Ashland 8-87	92	93
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	100½	100½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100¾	101¼
BFCE 9-82	100½	101½
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97
Broken Hill 10-90	100¼	101¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	90½	91½
CNE 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7½-91	87½	88½
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8¼-86	95	96
Corning 8½-86	102	103
Cot Ham 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	102	103
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	102	103
Dupont 7½-78	101¼	102¼
E18 9½-85	101½	102½
Ericsson 9¾-85	101¼	102¼
Esso 7¼-78	100¼	101¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	98	99
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
GenCable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	98¼	99¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Gen Mot 8¼-86	101¾	102¾
G.H.I. 7¾-86	86¾	87¾
GTE 8¼-86	97	98
Haas 8-78	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	100¾	101¾
I.O.B.J. 9¼-82	100¾	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	96	97
Kimberley 8¼-86	101½	102½
Marubeni 7¾-82	101¼	102¼
Michelin 7½-85	83¾	84¾
Miles 9¼-90	101¾	102¾
Monsanto 8¼-85	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
NrgKomBk 7½-80	89¾	90¾
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Ogle 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Orla-Elev 8¾-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-86	90¾	91¾
Papua 9½-83	101	102
Pemex 10¼-82	97¾	98¾
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½
Quebecbyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queensld 8½-86	94¾	95¾
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-85	89½	90½
Scandraft 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Scott 8¾-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	97	98
Shell 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandia. 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-88	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8½-89	99¾	100¾
Sumitomo 9¾-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100½	101½
Sybron 8-87	92¾	93¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98	99
Tenneco 7¾-87	87	88
Teacron 7¾-87	86	87
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93¼	94¼
Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Union Oil 7-79	99	100
Union Oil 7½-87	93¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	92½	93½
Volvo 9½-85	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	89½	90½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Am Tob 5¼-88	107	109
Ashland 5-88	80½	82½
Beatrice 4½-91	107	109
Beatrice 4½-92	92½	94½
Borden 5¼-91	102	104
Borden 5-92	89	91
Broadriale 4¼-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	88	90
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	51½	53½
Chrysler 5-88	53	56
Cont Tel 5½-88	78	80
Cummin 4¼-88	82	84
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	114½	116½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	77½	79½
Ford 6-86	82	84
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84½	86½
Gen Food

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8¾	4	AAR Cr .20	5	9	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
3⅛	1	AAV Cos .28	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	AbrMl .40b	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	¼	
1⅛	Acme Homl	10	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
2⅞	Acme Prec	12	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛	
3¾	Action Ind	7	4	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛	
	AdobeO .85e	11	101	12⅝	11⅞	12		
	A&EPlast P	4	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
½	Aegis Corp	6	63	1	15-10	1		
⅛	AeroFlo .15e	13	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛	
¼	Aeronca Inc		36	3⅛	3	3		
¼	AffilCap .08f	7	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛	
⅛	Affil Cap wt		10	½	¼	¼		
⅛	Affil Hsp .20	12	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛	
	After Six .16	4	3	2	3	3		
½	Aiken Ind	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
⅞	AirbnFrt .50	8	55	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛	
½	AirxrEl .10e	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼	
⅜	AlaxM 1.87e	8	12	42⅞	42	42⅞+	1⅝	
½	AlanWd .25g	1	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛	
⅞	Alaska Airl	9	39	5	4⅞	5		
⅞	Alba Waldn		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛	
⅝	Alcoa .12e	6	4	16⅛	9⅝	9⅝		
5⅝	Allegny Airl		28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
⅜	AllesA wrD		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
⅞	AllgA wtN		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛	
⅜	Allamil Cp	2	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛		
7/16	Altec Corp	37	10	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16	
7/16	Altec Co wt		7	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16	
⅛	AltecCrp pf		2	2	5	5		
7⅞	Alcoa pf2.7		250	44½	44½	44½+	½	
9⅝	AMAX wt		42	12⅛	11¾	11¾		
⅝	Amco Ind	3	13	3	2	3		
	AHessLL wt		78	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛	
7⅝	Am Agronol	7	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
	AmBfnrt .50	7	10	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛	
⅜	AmBsP n.26	10	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛	
7/16	ACenMts wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16		
3⅞	A GarPd .20	6	14	11	10⅝	10⅝		
	Amiotl Plcr	4	7	5	5	5 +	⅛	
⅛	A Israel .13r	3	6	4⅝	4½	4½		
⅛	A Kitchn Fd	6	4	2½	2½	2½		
⅜	AMelizas .48	4	44	13⅛	12	13 —	⅛	
⅛	AMaizeB .48	4	19	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛	
⅞	AmMet Inms		19	6⅛	6	6⅛—	¼	
⅛	AmPetrof 2	4	7	32	32⅞	32⅞—	⅝	
⅝	Am Plan Cp		6	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛	
⅞	Am Rlty Tr		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
	AmRltyT wt		41	3-16	3-16	3-16—	⅛	
⅜	Am Recreat		364	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
	A SrFds .111	13	60	3¼	3	3 —	⅜	
⅝	A Technn .32	24	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛	
⅜	AMIC Cp	0	23	10⅞	10½	10½+	⅛	
⅝	AndreR .13e	11	2	3½	3½	3½		
⅛	Anglo C .12e	7	72	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛	
¼	Anicker .16	4	55	18⅝	9¾	9¾—	¼	
½	Anken .10e	18	8	5½	5½	5½		
⅞	Anthony .30t	6	15	5¼	5	5 —	¼	
⅛	Apollo Data	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
⅝	Adult Ca .20	19	6	22	22⅝	23 +	½	
	ArlxCL .10e		83	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛	
⅜	ArzCol pf.48		6	5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼	
⅛	Armin Co	6	31	19¼	18⅛	18⅛—	1	
⅞	Arrow Elect	3	4	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛	
⅜	Arwood .25e	2	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛	
⅛	Asamera .25	7	15	10⅛	10	10 —	¼	
⅝	AshOil Can	9	4	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛	
	Ashrex Inc		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	¼	
	AtlnfnA .65p	28	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
⅛	ATI Inc	2	92	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	⅛	
⅛	Atl Rich wt		134	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅝	
⅛	Atlas CM B	71	64	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼	
⅛	Atlas Cp wt		46	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛	
⅞	Augalinc .12	15	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛	
⅛	Austral Oil	9	23	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝—	½	
⅛	AutoTrn .58t	19	3	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛	
⅝	Auto Bldg	15	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛	
⅜	AutnSvc .20	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛	
⅛	AVC Ca .82t	4	10	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛	
	AVEMC .07		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛	
½	Aydin Cp	6	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼	

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
⅛	BakerM .15t	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼	
⅜	BanFd 1.15a		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛	
⅜	BancPsn wt		3	⅜	7-16	⅜		
9⅝	BanstrCl 1.1		87	9⅝	9	9⅛—	¼	
¼	Banner .04	4	16	2⅝	2¼	2¼		
½	Barclay .04e	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
⅜	Barnwel Ind		21	8¼	7⅞	8 +	⅜	
6⅝	BarryWr .48	6	5	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛	
⅛	Bartell Med		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
⅜	Bertn Sp .20	10	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛	
⅝	Barton Cdy	24	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛	
⅛	Baruch Fost	14	14	2	2	2		
⅛	BasInPet Cp	6	92	7¼	6⅞	7 —	⅛	
⅞	BayrtUt .72		7	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝+	⅝	
1⅞	BelscR .06f	50	3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛	
⅛	BenSthMg wt		8	⅜	5-16	5-16		
⅜	Bentrs Crp	7	33	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛	
⅜	Berg Ind		24	3	5⅞	2 +	⅜	
⅜	BergRit .36e		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
⅛	BergRit wt		21	3-16	3-16	3-16		
⅜	Berg Bruns	15	39	6½	1⅛	6⅛—	⅜	
⅛	Brg B pfl.15		4	2¼	2¼	2¼		
⅛	BerntzOmal		4	2¼	2¼	2¼		
⅛	Bertea .10b	8	21	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼	
⅛	BetvenC .12	57	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛	
⅛	Bethlem Ca	7	55	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	⅜	
	Beverly Enl		16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛		
⅜	Blc Pen .34	9	39	10	9½	10 +	⅜	
⅜	Blb Ber 1.20	5	10	21½	21	21½+	½	
⅛	BlgWSp .05e	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
⅜	BinnySm .60	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	¼	
½	Blount .68	6	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝		
⅛	Bluebird Inc	2	14	2	2	2 +	⅛	
⅛	BodIn Ap .20	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛		
	BoltBer .20e	7	13	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛	
½	Bowne .20		19	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛	
⅜	BowWall .10	26	17	15½	15	15½+	½	
⅞	Brad Regan	9	57	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜	
½	BradidC .20	16	48	18	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛	
⅞	Branch .05e	19	2	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛	
⅞	BranifAr wt		4	5	5⅝	5⅝—	¼	
⅛	BrascrA Ltd	2	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛		
3	BreniSa .12	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼	
7¼	Breeze Corp		2	3½	3½	3½		
9¼	Brewer 1.20	3	10	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛	
1⅛	BrodySt .05c		8	5¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛	
4	Brooks P .20	6	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛	
2	BrownCo wt		2	2½	2⅛	2⅛		
8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	28	13	13	13		
⅛	BrwnF pf.40		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛	
4⅞	Buell In .30b	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅜	
3⅛	Bulldog .32	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛		
7¼	Bundy 1.08	8	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛	
1⅞	Burgess Ind	8	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
5⅝	Burnstnl .60	10	27	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅜	
3⅞	Bush Univ	19	2	6	6	6		
6	Butterint .50	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼		
4⅝	Butles G Oil	5	145	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞—	⅜	

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	Cablcom Gn	13	36	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛	
1⅜	Cagles In A		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛	
6¼	Calder .15b	8	93	12¼	11½	11½+	⅛	
3⅜	Calcomp		58	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝		
9	Cal PrtCm 1	9	8	12½	10¼	12½+	⅛	
5	Camco Inc	9	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼	
2⅞	CaChbA .25e	3	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
6⅝	Camplin .40b	3	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛	
1⅛	CdnExp GO	17	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛	
2⅞	Cdn oHmsld	28	14	5	5	5		
4	CdnHydr .25	6	2	6⅝	6	6		
7-16	CdnMarc .40	3	3	3 7-16	3 7-16	3 7-16	—1-16	
1½	Cdn SuprOil	16	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝		
½	Canwerl Int		2	¾	¾	¾		
7⅛	Canoga .10e	6	44	2	2	2 —	⅛	
1⅛	Capehart Ca		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
1⅜	CapitFd .16	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
8	Carbnind 1a	5	317	38⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	2⅞	
2⅛	Caressa .20	7	45	6	4⅞	5 +	⅛	
87	Carnat 1.50b	17	49	77½	76	76½+	1	
8⅞	CarePipl 1	8	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛	
67½	CarolPL pf 5		2200	52	49⅝	51 +	1½	
⅛	Carr wt		9	14-16	14-16	14-16		
1⅛	Carrols Dev		9	2	1⅞	2		
10⅞	CastIAM .80	3	12	15⅛	15½	15½—	½	
14⅝	CastFrd 1.20		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	½	
1½	Castleton In	37	6	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛	
2⅞	Castlwd Int	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛	
4¼	Caylinn Cs	19	26	18	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛	
1	CDI Corp	4	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
3¼	CentSec .30e		1	4¼	4¼	4¼		
2⅝	Cenvill Com		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
⅛	Certron Cp		8	¾	14-16	¾	+1-16	
1	Cetec Corp	10	23	1⅜	1½	1⅜		
3	ChadMill .40	7	4	4	4	4		
2⅛	Charno Nom		114	4	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛	
1⅞	Chartr Med	8	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	12	9	8½	8½—	½	
2⅞	CHC Cp .30t	6	2	3	3	3		
1⅜	Chem Exa		145	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
1¼	Chicken Unl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
7⅛	Chlctin Dev	127	37	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛	
2⅞	Child World	10	18	10	9⅞	10 +	¼	
1⅞	Chnrama		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
5¼	Circle K .20	7	42	7⅞	7½	7½+	⅛	
3½	Citation .40	6	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅜	
4⅛	CityGsF1 .40	6	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼	
8½	CK Petrolm	7	19	10¼	10	10 —	⅛	
1⅞	ClarkC .05e	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
2	Clarogtal	7	3	4¼	4¼	4¼		
3⅜	Clopay .07r	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛	
7¼	CMI Corp	10	29	3½	3½	3½		
2½	CMI Inv wt		20	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛	
3	Coachmn In	14	28	13¼	10⅝	10⅝+	⅜	
4⅞	CoffMat .40r	9	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛	
7¼	Cohu In .40r	28	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
6¼	ColeNat .60	5	15	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛	
5¼	Coleman .44	26	89	11½	10¼	10⅝+	½	
2⅝	ColwellC .28		2	4½	4½	4½		
7	Cmbgsla Eq	11	67	16½	14⅞	15⅛—	¼	
26⅝	Comlnco 3e	6	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞+	⅜	
2⅛	Com Grp .12	4	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	¼	
8⅛	ComlAlll .30	9	12	11	11	11		
14⅛	ComMtl .60		1	8	13⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅞	Comdor BAA			1.5	⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6¼	CoPsycC .20	6	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	½	
14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	26	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	⅝	
¾	Compac Ca		19	⅞	⅞	⅞		
9-16	ComputDyn	9	2	1	1	1		
7-16	Comput Inst	33	5	1	1	1		
⅜	Comput Inv		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛	
1⅞	Concrd Fab	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	¼	
2	Condec Crp	3	24	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛	
3⅝	Connlly Con	5	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛	
1	Conroy Inc		16	1⅜	1½	1½		
5⅝	Con Oil Gas	11	73	8½	8½	8½—	½	
5⅞	Cons Ref .60	9	20	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
2¼	Contsyne Cp	7	1	3⅜	2⅝	3⅜—	½	
8	Cookind .40	3	36	16½	17⅜	17⅞—	⅛	
2⅞	Cooper Jar	29	16	3⅞	3½	3½+	⅜	
2⅝	Cordon Intl		77	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	¼	
11⅝	Core Labs	8	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜	
16	Corenco .80	5	9	16½	16½	16½—	⅜	
14½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	7	23¼	22	22⅛—	1	
1	Cott Corp	12	8	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞—	⅛	
4⅝	CoxCbl Com	24	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛	
2	Crale Corp	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
2½	CremrE .111	5	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛	
6⅝	Creole Pet 1		5	22	8⅛	8⅛		
5½	Cromston		2	8½	8½	8½—	⅜	
14½	CwnCPI .60r	2	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼	
3	CRS Ds .10e	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
3⅞	CrutcR .52c	12	212	7	6⅝	6⅞+	¼	
8½	CrystlO .30e	0	34	14⅛	13½	12⅞—	⅛	
3¼	Cubic Co .20		17	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
6⅛	CW Tran .48	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	Damson Oil	23	169	4⅝	2⅞	2⅞—	¼	
50	Daniell .28b	8	14	23	31¼	31¼		
27¾	Data Dynmk	5	6	34⅛	33½	22⅛—	½	
2⅞	Datapro	7	56	5⅝	5¼	5⅝		
5⅝	DayMin .10e	57	41	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
⅛	DCL Inc		13	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16	
9	Del Labs .20	6	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛		
⅜	5-16	DeltaCp Am		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
8⅛	5⅝	Delm Fd .54	71	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14⅝	7⅝	DTatEz .20e	6	30	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
23⅝	½	DeRose Ind		3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2½	Dev Co Am		7	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
20⅞	10½	DiamM Drll	7	92	27⅛	25⅝	26⅛—	1⅜
9½	4⅝	Digicon Inc	16	165	8½	8	8 —	⅜
14	7⅛	Diliard(s) .40	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		10	1	15-16	15-16	
26½	12⅝	Diversey .70	8	63	25⅝	24¼	24¼—	1
11-16	¼	Divrsf In wt		70	½	½	½+	1-16
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn Car	6	55	18⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
29¼	17¼	Dome Petrl	11	181	30	29	29 —	⅛
24	14⅜	Domtar 1.40	4	8	22	21⅝	22 +	½
7⅛	4⅜	Donkeny .30	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
15⅞	12	DrexUt 1.20		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅛	Driver Harr	5	9	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅛	4½	DrgFair .40	6	15	14	9⅝	10	
7⅝	1⅛	Dunlop .07e		3	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
25	14⅝	DupbnPd .68	3	10	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tel .25b	9	9	7⅛	7½	7½+	½
3½	1⅝	Dynlctn .05e	9	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Dynell .14t	19	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1⅜	¾	Eagle Cloth	15	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	ErlScheb .36	21	538	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞—	⅜
1⅝	8½	Earth R .60	6	139	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛—	⅜
28½	18⅞	EastonO .16r	10	48	22⅞	25⅛	25½	
20⅞	14½	Echo C 1.10a	4	5	19⅛	19⅛	19½—	⅜
1⅛	⅛	Eckmar Cp	105	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	11	12	7½	7	7⅛+	⅛
23½	16½	Edgton .50r	2	16	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
16⅛	4⅝	Edwrd s.30a	5	24	18⅝	16	16	
3⅝	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	4	1	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅞	2½	EhrnhP .20b	4	24	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Elcor Chm	11	83	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅜
3⅛	1⅜	ElAudO .21	3	3	2	2	2	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Electr Assist	7	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	ElecEng .36	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
17⅞	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	49	16⅛	15	16⅛+	⅜
1/16	7	ELT .16e	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅞	4½	EnMEC .44	4	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Erp Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅞	2⅞	Espey Mfg	30	2	6⅝	6	6 —	
7⅛	2½	EsscCh .20	6	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Etz Law .96e	2	4	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	⅜
6⅝	4⅛	EvanAr .16b		6	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Excaxin .22j		27	5	5	5 +	⅛

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	1½	Fab Ind	15	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15	4⅝	FairCtr .12	10	4	14⅛	14	14	
3	⅞	FairTex Mill		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
33⅝	2½	FairInd Nob	13	12	3⅛	3	3	
34⅞	16⅝	Falcons .40	4	163	29⅝	26⅛	28½—	⅛
4⅝	1½	Fam Dol .37	12	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
9⅝	7⅞	FayDrg .86e	12	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
3⅛	1	FCI Inc .01e		16	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
12	7⅛	FedRlTr .96e	9	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2	Fed Resrces		66	4	3⅜	3⅜—	½
22½	16⅛	FedMart .40	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8½	Felmnt .12a	9	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
5	3⅛	Fetsway .32	5	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅞	2	Fibrebrd wt		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	
7⅛	4	FidelcG .36e	8	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
2	5-32	FidelcGr wt		14	9-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
1⅞	⅜	Film Cp Am		2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
2⅛	2⅛	Filmways	6	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanE .20	7	33	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn .1a		7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8—
4⅝	2½	FstDenv Mt		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
⅜		Fst Denv wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
1⅛	⅜	Fst Rlty Inv		73	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Fst SL .24p	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Fst Va .06g		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
⅜	⅛	Fst

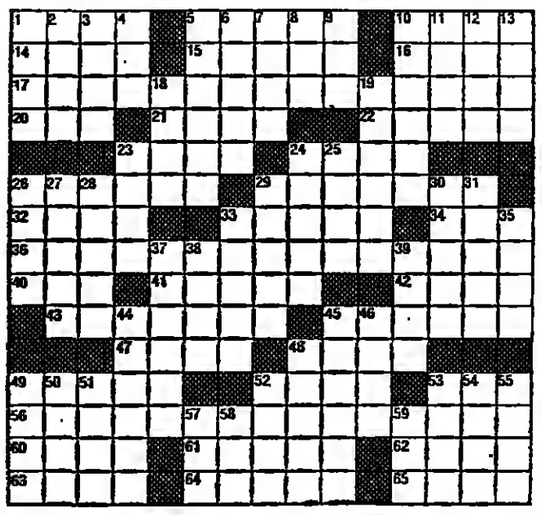
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Skyjackers' mecca
5 Exposed
10 Unadorned
14 Summit
15 Cowboy gear
16 Canal or port
17 "Your ——" (harsh choice)
20 Call it a day
21 Bronze, silver and golden
22 Sea duck
23 Potato
24 Kind of shoppe
26 Lipstick color
29 Mounted torch
32 Winglike
33 Renter's concern
34 Angeles or Alamos
36 Hobson's choice
40 "—— for the money"
41 P. I. Moslems
42 Flirt
43 Dry-goods dealers
45 Delaying words
47 Inquisitive
48 Function
49 Equal of a mile
52 "Sermons and —— water"
53 Burrows or Beame
56 Having scant choice
60 Arrow poison
61 African range
62 Rochester's state: Abbr.
63 Famous duelist
64 River of Europe
65 Snack-tray spread

DOWN

1 "—— the dawn"
2 Well-informed
3 Yield
4 Lizzie Borden's weapon
5 Irishman's pride
6 Exposed
7 Skates
8 W. W. II initials
9 Family member: Abbr.
10 Disproves
11 Unfruitful
12 Long prison term
13 Animal
18 Shrill sounds
19 Crossing for Moses
23 Salutation for a king
24 Exams
25 —— majesty
26 Roman Elder or Younger
27 Large antelope
28 One clearing dead leaves
29 Tropical mackerels
30 Gray's claim to fame
31 Fine linen
33 Truck, in London
35 Printing mark
37 Take advantage of, with "on"
38 "On your ——!"
39 Make a choice
44 Quizmaster's reward
45 Knotty
46 Norwegian king
48 Mountain ash
49 Hebrew month
50 Certain list
51 Brain channel
52 Town near Caen
53 La Scala offering
54 Propensity
55 Old slave
57 Musical perception
58 Degree
59 Brat



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Fair	MADRID	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Showers	MILAN	17	62	Rain
ANKARA	26	79	Cloudy	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	29	84	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Sunny
BERLIN	21	70	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Rain	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Fair	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Fair	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	84	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloudy
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	VENICE	24	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	53	Showers	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Rain	WARSAW	19	66	Storm
ISTANBUL	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 17, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund ... $6.90
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. ... $7.37
(w) Apollo (Temenos) ies. pr. ... SF66.73
(w) Austral. Select. Fd ... $3.20

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Bacrbond ... SF799.30
— (d) Conbar ... SF719
— (d) Grobar ... SF513
— (d) Stockbar ... SF606
(w) Browninvest ... $12.43
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. ... $11.84
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. ... $4.53
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd. ... $7.01

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l ... $13.83
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $9.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF997
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $692.40
(w) Convert. Fd. Int.A Certs. ... $7.29
(w) Convert Fd. Int.B Certs. ... $11.04
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ... $8.15

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec ... SF546
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF66.75
— (d) Energievalor ... SF63.75
— (d) Europ ... SF546
— (d) Europavalor ... SF120.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $4.42

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. ... $9.77
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. ... $5.24
(w) D.G.C. ... $41.05
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $5.03
(d) Delta Multifund ... $7.98
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen 9,323
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.44
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $11.19
(w) Dr. Interes Inv. Fd. ... $11.62
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF956

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra ... DM30.70
(d) Intl. Rentenfond ... DM71.20

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $1.94
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $14.60
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. ... $21.77
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $9.51
(d) Fiducem ... BF936
(w) First Interp'l Fd. ... $118.19
(w) First Int'l health Sec. ... $14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $28.62
(d) First Security Cap Fd. ... $33.34
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $55.63
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $20.24
(w) Fonselect Isue P. ... SF1,770
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF83.95
(d) Fonditalia ... $11.20
(d) Fund of Nations ... $5.31
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) ... $9.82
(w) Future Australia Fd. ... Aus $7.06

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ... $16.25
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $24.61
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $8.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. ... $7.28
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. ... DM880.65
(i) H.O.L.T. Robet ... $25.44
(d) Icofund ... $9.97
(d) Interfix ... SF284.95
(d) Interfond S.A. ... $10.23
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $98.66
(w) Int'l Income Fund ... $22.76
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ... Can.$4.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $8.58
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $5.87
(r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $71.19
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $9.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $7.38
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $15.05
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $44.43
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $13.17

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust ... $50.81
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $38.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. ... $44.98

(d) KB Income Fund ... LF16.39
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $10.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $17.07
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. ... $24.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. ... SF269
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund ... SF364.50
(w) Luxfund ... $19.20
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $11.63
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.97
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $3.62
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $66.55
(w) Nippon Fund ... $55.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $6.24
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd. ... $3.96
Pegasus ... $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc. ... $6.75
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $21.30
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,823
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF3,702
(d) Rentinvest ... LF555
— (d) Safe Fund ... $4.77
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.08
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF55.30

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.21

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund ... SF23.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.75
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. ... $7.49
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM90.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,433
— (r) Secoraswiss ... SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund ... $169.68
(w) Star Fund ... $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor ... SF425.25
— (d) Intervalor ... SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF396.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF197.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. ... SF77.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF83.72
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $9.14
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Seal. ... $23.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. ... $31.64
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $17.61

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. ... $1.12
+ (r) Do. Accumulation ... $7.55
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. ... $2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF34.00
— (d) Bond Invest. ... SF70.00
— (d) Convert-Invest. ... SF72.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF115
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF86.50
— (d) Globinvest ... SF65.00
— (d) Pacific Invest. ... SF70.50
— (d) Romeac-Invest. ... SF340.00
— (d) Salit South Afr. Sh. ... SF394.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SF110.50

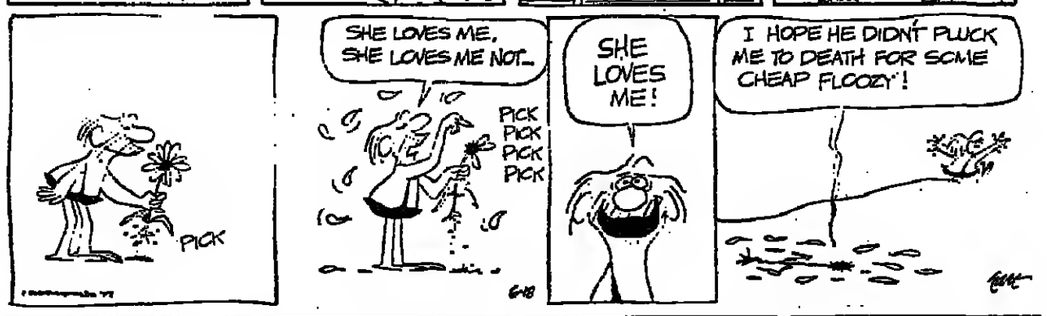
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM15.65
— (d) Europafonds ... DM32.00
— (d) Unifonds ... DM19.20
— (d) Unirenta ... DM42.10
— (d) Unispecial I. ... DM56.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. ... $2.53
(d) Us Trust Invest. Fd. ... $12.85
(w) Western Growth Fd. ... $6.26
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,355.64
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,395.43
(d) World Equity-Gth Fd. ... $413.85
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $34.49
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,240.34

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

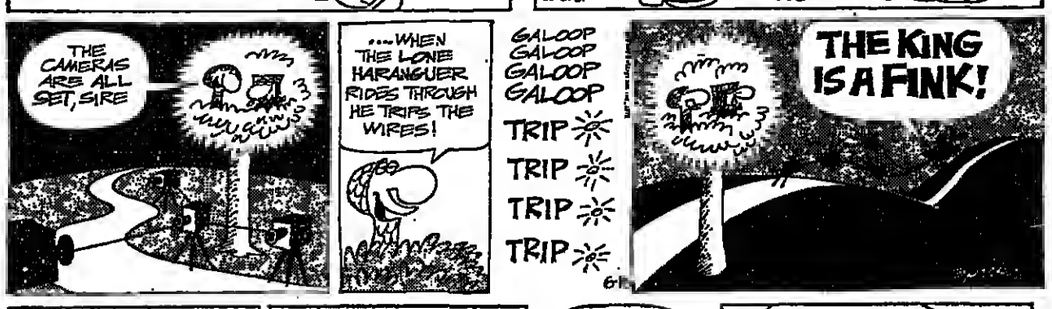
B.C.



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

"NOBODY'S CATCHIN' COLD...I WAS JUST SHOWIN' JOEY HOW THIS PEPPER THING WORKS."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUCEA

KLACH

IPCINC

CROFIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: AN "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUND EMPTY REDUCE PRAYER
Answer: *He was butterfingers so he was this*—DROPPED

BOOKS

THE TWENTIES

From Notebooks and Diaries of the Period

By Edmund Wilson. Edited with an introduction by Leon Farrar. Straus and Giroux. 557 pp. Illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by Joseph Epstein

EDMUND WILSON's notebooks, Leon Edel informs us in his editor's foreword, "comprise 2,125 manuscript pages, in 41 stout ledger-type copybooks." The amplitude of the material is a reminder that Wilson, though he often thought himself an 18th-century man in spirit and interest, was a writer of the 19th century in energy. Next spring a volume of his letters is due out, and this is to be followed by further volumes of diaries and notebooks, in a uniform edition, on the thirties, the forties, and the fifties. Before his death Wilson chose Prof. Edel as his editor, and the choice was an astute one. In dedication to literary production, in energy, and in interests, Wilson more than a little resembles Henry James, whose biographer Prof. Edel has been. No one who has read Prof. Edel's five-volume work remains neutral about it, but an indisputable point about Prof. Edel is that no one among contemporary critics has a keener sense of the organization of the life of a literary man. As he had done recently in the first volume of his edition of the letters of Henry James, Prof. Edel here provides an introduction, brief sections of interstitial prose of an explanatory kind, and for the most part stands back to let the book go out into the world on its own. None of the barbed wire of scholarly editing is set in the reader's path, which is as Wilson wanted it.

The first question to be asked about a writer's diaries and notebooks is for whom were they written—who is the intended audience? Diaries and notebooks can function in any number of ways—as an attempt to freeze time, as a poor man's psychoanalysis, as a conscious work of literature. Wilson's function in all these ways. Even though he intended to publish them, the intended audience for the entries now contained in "The Twenties" seems largely to have been Wilson himself, for one of the things that the book makes clear is Wilson's absolute dependence on writing. He appears to have been a man for whom nothing was quite real till he had written it down.

"The Twenties" contains entries on three broad categories of interest: documentation on the life of the decade, Wilson's development as a writer, and Wilson's personal—which here often means sexual—life. On the 1920s, a decade for which there is much nostalgia and considerably less understanding, he is excellent. Especially is he good on filling in the other, the underside of the twenties. He writes of parties where "the orchestra was stewed," of houses full of "gaiety, highballs, and sunlight," and devises a list for an Ideal Party: but ranged alongside this are the nervous breakdowns, the alcoholism, the venereal disease.

In fact "The Twenties" is taken up less with the public than the private Edmund W... though even here there are lacunae. Only fleeting gli... are provided of Edna St. V... Millay, the great love of W... early manhood, Mary Bla... first wife, and Margaret C... his second, pass through... pages without ever quite g... into literary focus. Wilson's child, Rosalind, is mentione... scarcely dwelt upon. L... patches of landscape prov... vide more than a fair sha... longueurs. Too often we a... in on the state of Wilson's... without being supplied the... ticulars that brought that... of mind about. Wilson wa... tremely "publicatious," and... ed this book published; and... it is useful to have his jo... in print, it needs to be sai... "The Twenties" does not... on its own as vintage W... Certainly it falls far sho... "Upstate," (the last book pu... ed in his lifetime), in this r... It has to be read, and r... as part of the Wilson oeu... may one day provide fodd... a fine Wilson-like study of... son himself. For people wh... only first coming to Edmund... son's writing, "The Twe... would be a poor, perhaps... sastrous, place to begin.

Part of the problem is... Edmund Wilson's own relat... the decade was that he wa... much involved in it but not... of it.

Prof. Edel, in his introdu... puts Wilson through an ex... in literary psychologizing... like those Wilson wrote i... essays in "The Wound an... Bow." Briefly put, he sees... son's wound derived from h... bringing in a home with a l... intelligent but self-defeated... er, subject to breakdown, especially with an affecti... mother, brusque and gruff... hampered by deafness. W... won through, all right, but... cost: he was bequeathed a... for order and a terror o... decisiveness. The bow, it sc... needs saying, was Wilson's... ary work.

The evidence provided m... Twenties" conduces to sut... tiate Professor Edel's view... tainly it helps explain Wi... complicated relationships... women.

A single entry in... Twenties" notes: "The days... we embrace many and love m... There was always a tow... loneliness about Wilson, what... his eminence. The first lin... his last book, "Upstate," r... "I sit here in this old h... alone." Although Wilson's c... has always seemed one of sm... ascendancy, proceeding fr... straight and upward line... one impressive literary ac... plishment to the next, he ha... fact had much rocky terra... traverse. "The Twenties" pro... a more detailed topograp... chart of that terrain than... have till now had—or might... expected. The pain portray... this, the first volume of... diaries and notebooks, in no... diminishes Edmund Wilson's... complishments; if anythin... makes them appear even gr... Only when one knows s... weaknesses can one begin to... the measure of his strength.

Joseph Epstein is editor o... American Scholar and vi... lecturer in English at North... ern University. This revi... abridged.

(c The New York Time

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	D	E	■	R	O	P	E	D	■	C	L	A	P
A	M	A	N	■	E	P	O	D	E	■	A	D	N	E
H	A	V	I	N	G	A	L	O	N	G	S	U	I	T
T	H	E	G	I	R	L	S	■	T	A	T	T	L	E
■	■	■	■	M	A	E	S	■	M	I	N	E	■	■
I	M	P	A	C	T	■	J	E	S	T	■	A	S	K
C	O	A	T	I	■	O	A	S	T	■	A	T	O	I
A	L	V	I	N	O	F	B	A	S	E	B	A	L	L
L	A	I	C	■	U	F	O	S	■	N	Y	L	O	N
S	R	S	■	S	T	E	T	■	A	S	S	E	S	S
■	■	■	■	P	O	O	R	■	A	B	U	M	■	■
S	T	A	R	O	F	■	O	F	H	E	A	R	T	S
H	A	V	I	N	G	A	G	O	O	D	L	O	O	K
A	X	E	D	■	A	L	L	O	R	■	L	V	I	I
W	I	R	E	■	S	E	E	L	S	■	Y	E	L	P

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru...

South's opening bid of one club on the diagramed hand was less natural than might appear. He and his teammate were using a "strong diamond," and one club is a catch-all for hands unsuitable for other openings. Hoping to take advantage of the ambiguity, West jumped to three hearts, somewhat rashly in view of the adverse vulnerability.

North made a negative double, and South had a problem. He considered passing for penalties, an action that would probably have produced 500 points for North-South. If North led a club, however, West would escape for down one.

However, the defensive prospects were not clear, and South wound up bidding three notrump. Looking only at the North-South cards, this contract seems virtually hopeless, but the 7-2 heart division, indicated by the bidding, keeps South's chances alive.

South ducked the opening heart lead and won the heart continuation. It might seem that he was still some way short of nine tricks, but in fact there was no defense. As the cards lie, one winning road would be to play spades, finessing either the nine or the jack on the second round.

With the West hand out of business, South would wind up with three spade tricks, one heart trick, four diamond tricks and one club trick. However, this play needs West to have a spade honor.

Instead, South cashed the K-Q of diamonds and led to the ace in dummy. This subjected East to a peculiar squeeze. If he played a spade, it would m... easier for South to make... tricks in that suit. Whe... played a club, South led th... from the dummy.

East won with the kin... continued clubs. This gave... no trouble. He won wit... queen on the third round... played a fourth round. No... fifth club was the ninth... without the spades havin... bearing.

If East had ducked the... lead, South would have p... the queen, since he had... sume that East held the... but not necessarily the... When the queen won,... would have had a marke... play.

By cashing the spade a... diamond nine and leading... he could force a spade lead... East. Equally, he could co... clubs with good effect.

NORTH
♠ KJ95
♡ 98
◇ A976
♣ 1054

WEST
♠ 1082
♡ KQJ6542
◇ 1083
♣ —

EAST (
♠ Q76
♡ 103
◇ J2
♣ AK...

SOUTH
♠ A4
♡ A7
◇ KQ54
♣ Q8632

East and West were... nerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	N
Pass	1 ♣	3 ♡	D
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	P
Pass			

West led the heart ...

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هكذا من الأصل

Robinson, May Power Orioles Over Indians, 8-3

Associated Press.

wers' Hank Aaron slides home safely ahead of tag by Yankees' Thurman Munson.

CLEVELAND, June 17 (UPI).—Three-run homers by Brooks Robinson and Lee May powered the Baltimore Orioles to an 8-3 victory over the Cleveland Indians last night and gave Jim Palmer his 11th victory of the season.

Robinson hit his second homer of the season in the fourth inning to overcome a 1-0 Cleveland lead and May hit his 10th homer in the five-run fifth inning.

Palmer, recording his 11th victory against three losses, went 6 2/3 innings before being relieved by Grant Jackson.

Twins 7, A's 6

At Bloomington, Larry Hisle hit a bases-filled single with none out in the ninth inning to cap a three-run rally and give Minnesota a 7-6 victory over Oakland.

Hisle's hit climaxed a rally that began with Steve Braun's homer, reducing the Twins' deficit to 6-5. Tom Kelly, pinch-hitter Dan Walton and Dan Ford singled to tie the score and Rod Carew walked to fill the bases before Hisle delivered his game-winning blow off reliever Jim Todd.

The victory went to reliever Tom Burgmeier, who worked 1 1/3 innings while Rollie Fingers suffered the loss.

Yankees 10, Brewers 7

At New York, Graig Nettles's three-run homer capped a five-run, sixth-inning rally, leading the Yankees to a 10-7 victory over Milwaukee.

With one out in the inning, rookie Kerry Dineen and Walt Williams singled off losing hurler Ed Sprague. Both runners rode home on Ron Blomberg's double, bringing on Ed Rodriguez, who walked Munson and, one out later, Nettles hit his 10th homer into the rightfield bullpen.

The Yankees scored five runs in the second inning, routing Pete Broberg. Singles by Chris Chambliss and Nettles, walks to Rick Dempsey, Jim Mason and Dineen forced in a pair of runs and brought on Sprague. An infield out, singles by Blomberg and Munson capped the Yankee scoring.

Red Sox 6, Tigers 2

At Detroit, Juan Beniquez's leadoff triple triggered a four-run, 12th-inning rally that carried Boston to a 6-2 victory over the Tigers.

Beniquez hit a triple off reliever Tom Walker and scored the tie-breaking run on a sacrifice fly by Rick Burleson. The Red Sox then loaded the bases on singles by Carl Yastrzemski and Jim Rice and a hit batsman, and Rico Petrocelli tagged reliever Bob Reynolds for a two-run double. A squeeze bunt by Rick Miller scored the final run of the inning.

The Tigers tied the score at 2-2 in the bottom of the 10th on Mickey Stanley's single, a sacrifice by John Wockenfuss and Tom Veryzer's single. Reggie Cleveland took over at that point and retired the side and went the rest of the way to pick up the victory.

Rice hit his 10th home run of the season with one out in the top of the 10th to give the Red Sox a 2-1 lead.

Pirates 10, Cardinals 4

At Pittsburgh, the Pirates collected 15 hits off four Cardinals' Pitchers, including home runs by Rennie Stennett, Willie Stargell and Al Oliver, to defeat St. Louis, 10-4.

Losing pitcher Ron Bryant gave up a two-run homer to Stargell, who also had a run-producing double, in the first and a three-run homer in the second to Stennett before leaving the game.

Bob Gibson, making his first relief appearance in 10 years, gave up a run-scoring single in the third and was tagged for a solo homer by Oliver in the fifth. Bruce Kison, 7-2, picked up the victory as the Pirates won their fifth straight game.

Dodgers 4, Astros 2

At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey hit a 410-foot homer over the centerfield fence with Jimmy Wynn aboard in the seventh inning to lead the Dodgers to a 4-2 victory over Houston.

Garvey's seventh homer of the year came off Larry Dierker with the Astros ahead, 2-1, and enabled Don Sutton to become the National League's first 11-game winner. Bill Buckner singled in the Dodgers' fourth run in the eighth.

Reds 9, Braves 2

At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan pounded out three hits, one his ninth homer of the season, and Don Gullett notched his fifth straight victory while pitching the Reds to a 9-2 victory over Atlanta.

The victory was the ninth against three losses for the 24-year old Gullett, who was relieved by Pedro Borbon with two out in the ninth after being hit on the left thumb by a liner off the bat of Larvell Blanks when the Braves scored their second run. Borbon retired pinch-hitter Ed Goodson on a fly to left for the final out of the game.

The Reds lefty limited the Braves to seven hits in 8 2/3 innings, one of them Clarence Gaston's fourth homer of the season, in the fourth inning.

Chicago Deals Bahnsen, Muser for Pitchers

HICAGO, June 17 (UPI).—Chicago White Sox announcesterday it has traded veteran her Stan Bahnsen and first man Tony Muser in moves olster its faltering pitching f.

return for the 30-year-old nsen, the Sox acquired leftled pitcher Dave Hamilton the Oakland A's. They pickup right-hander Jesse Jefon from the Baltimore Orioles change for Muser.

so included in the Oakland were A's minor league third man Chester Lemon and leftled pitcher Skip Pitlock, a farm-club prospect. Lemon, m White Sox manager Chuck ner called the best young pect in the Oakland orzation, will report to the Sox team at Denver and Pitlock shift from Denver to Lemon's on the Tucson, Ariz., roster. hnsen, who had been with Sox for 3 1/2 years after ding four seasons with the York Yankees, had a 4-6 d and 6.04 earned-run averthis season, although he had four of his last six decisions a slow start.

Muser, 27, who was expected to take over the first base job vacated by Dick Allen this season, batted .243 with the Sox with six RBIs in 111 trips to the plate.

The two pitching acquisitions have seen limited action this year. Hamilton, 27, had a 1-2 record with four starts for Oakland after getting 17 starting assignments last season.

Jefferson, 25, a reliever, has pitched just 7 2-3 innings in four games for a 2.35 earned-run average and an 0-2 record. However, he had a 6-5 record in 101 innings in 1973 and a 1-0 mark in 57 innings last year.

Tuesday: Cubs Win Again, 9-5

CHICAGO, June 17 (UPI).—Don Kessinger and Jerry Morales each drove in two runs during a six-run fifth inning today and Tim Hosley's two-run homer triggered a three-run sixth inning as the Chicago Cubs defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 9-5.

Chicago, which trailed the Phillies, 5-1, yesterday before exploding to win, 9-7, trailed 5-0 today after 4 1/2 innings.

In the fifth, the Cubs got to Philadelphia starter Jim Lonborg for seven hits and six runs. Singles by Andy Thornton, Manny Trillo and Hosley produced one run. A bunt single by Tom Dettore loaded the bases and Kessinger then singled home Trillo and Hosley.

Morales followed with a double to right-center, scoring winning pitcher Dettore and Kessinger to tie the score at 5-5. Pete Lacock's double gave the Cubs a 6-5 lead

3 Ailing Yankees

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Three ailing Yankees—Elliott Maddox, Bobby Bonds and Lou Piniella—visited the doctor yesterday and limped away with mixed reports.

Maddox, it was determined, has a torn medial collateral ligament in his right knee but will not need surgery, at least for now. He will wear a brace and, optimistically, could be ready to play in four to six weeks. An operation would knock him out for the rest of the season.

Bonds, who had hoped to be playing by now, has a damaged ligament in the back of his right knee. He can bat without difficulty but cannot play the outfield for two to three weeks because the injury prevents him from making quick starts and stops.

Piniella, who has been hit periodically by dizzy spells since the last week in April, will undergo surgery tomorrow to correct his inner-ear problem. He could be ready to play in 10 days to two weeks.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

delphia ... 000 200 002—7 8 0
go ..... 000 102 24x—9 16 0
ton, Garber (7), Hoerner (8), ler (8) and Oates, Boone (7); s, Zahn (7), Locker (9), Frailing and Hosley. W—Zahn (2-3). L—er (5-4). Hr—Hutton (1st), Thorn- (8th), Trillo (5th), Morales (4th), y (2d).

Diego ..... 001 006 000—7 9 1
Francisco.. 100 000 000—1 10 1
kers (2-3) and Kendall; Halicki, lle (6), Heverlo (8) and Hill. olkers (2-3). L—Halicki (2-3).

ta ..... 000 100 001—2 7 1
nnati ... 102 000 06x—9 13 0
kro, Leon (8), Easterly (8) and ell; Gullett, Borbon (9) and h. W—Gullett (9-3). L—Niekro . Hr—Gaston (4th), Morgan

Louis ..... 020 000 020—4 6 2
burgh ... 231 010 21x—10 15 1
Walt, Curtis (2), Gibson (3), Kuk (7), Terlecky (8) and Simmons; n, Hernandez (8) and Sanguillen. Kison (7-2). L—Bryant (6-1). Hr—gell (10th), Stennett (3d), Oliver .

ston ..... 002 000 000—2 5 0
Angeles ..... 010 000 21x—4 7 1
erker (6-7) and May; Sutton (11-5) Yeager. Hr—Crawford (3d), Ce- (4th), Garver (7th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

more ..... 000 230 000—5 7 0
land ..... 010 001 100—3 10 2

mer, Jackson (7) and Duncan; , Hood (5), Buskey (8), Laroche and Ellis. W—Palmer (11-3). L— (2-7). Hr—B. Robinson (3d), rick (12th), May (10th).

Milwaukee .... 000 420 001—7 13 0
New York ..... 050 005 00x—10 13 2
Broberg, Sprague (2), Rodriguez (6) and Moore; May, Tidrow (4), Lyle (8) and Munson. W—Tidrow (3-0). L—Sprague (1-3). Hr—Thomas (4th), Nettles (10th).

Boston ..... 000 100 000 100—6 14 0
Detroit ... 001 000 000 100—2 6 0
Burton, Cleveland (10) and Blackwell; Lolich, Walker (10), Reynolds (12) and Wockenfuss. W—Cleveland (4-3). L—Walker (2-4). Hr—Wockenfuss (3d), Rice (10th).

Oakland ..... 100 200 120—6 13 0
Minnesota ..... 200 020 003—7 13 1
Bosman, Lindblad (5), Fingers (8), Todd (9) and Tenace; Campbell, Burgmeier (8) and Borgmann. W—Burgmeier (4-2). L—Fingers (5-3). Hr—Hisle (10th), Ford (3d), Garner (2d), Jackson (14th), Tenace (12th), Braun (6th).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...ore	32	24	.579	—
York	33	26	.559	1
...aukee	29	30	.492	5
...more	26	32	.448	7 1/2
...oit	25	31	.446	7 1/2
...land	24	35	.407	10

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...ond	35	25	.583	—
...as City	35	28	.556	1 1/2
...esota	29	27	.518	4
...	30	30	.500	5
...ornia	21	33	.484	6
...go	25	34	.424	8 1/2

Monday's Results

...timore 8, Cleveland 3.
...w York 10, Milwaukee 7.
...ston 6, Detroit 2.
...nnesota 7, Oakland 6.

Tuesday's Games

...icago at Texas, n.
...ston at Detroit, n.
...timore at Cleveland, n.
...lifornia at Kansas City, n.
...kland at Minnesota, n.
...lwaukee at New York, n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...ttsburgh	34	23	.596	—
... York	31	24	.564	2
...ladelphia	32	28	.533	3 1/2
...icago	31	30	.517	4 1/2
... Louis	27	30	.474	7
...ontreal	22	30	.424	9

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
...incinnati	30	25	.609	—
... Angeles	26	29	.554	3 1/2
... Diego	30	32	.484	3
... Francisco	29	33	.468	4
...lanta	26	36	.419	12
...ston	24	43	.358	18 1/2

Monday's Results

...icago 9, Philadelphia 5.
...n Diego 7, San Francisco 1.
...ncinnati 9, Atlanta 3.
...ttsburgh 10, St. Louis 4.
...s Angeles 4, Houston 3.

Tuesday's Games

...icago 9, Philadelphia 5.
...w York at Montreal, n.
... Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
...lanta at Cincinnati, n.
...ouston at Los Angeles, n.
...n Diego at San Francisco, n.

An Argument for Arcaro Stakes

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—The Irish Sweeps Derby comes off Saturday at the Curragh in Kildare. A dozen or so years have passed since opportunity last presented itself to watch the best 3-year-olds in Ireland make their way up hill and down over the grassy fishhook of a mile and a half that is the Derby course.

On that occasion, the favorite was Raymond Guest's English Derby-winner, Larkspur, and the colt's owner arranged a victory party for the evening after the race. It turned out that three of the first four horses to finish were owned by Americans, but it was Mrs. Howell Jackson's Tambourine II that won, with Townsend Martin's Sebring third and Larkspur in fourth place.

With the talent for diplomacy that was to distinguish him later as U.S. ambassador to Ireland, Raymond Guest held the party anyway in the Old Russell Hotel on St. Stephen's Green in Dublin. "If he throws one like that after losing," a survivor said the next morning, "I don't think I want to be in range when he wins."

There is a pleasant memory of having a drink with that leathery old horseman, Don Ameche, after the race when news photographers came along and asked Ameche to pose with a man who held a hospital sweeps ticket on the winner worth $140,000. That fortunate character turned out to be a large Australian bookmaker who gave his name as "I. L. Smith."

"Is that 'I' as in Isadore?" he was asked.

"No," the Aussie said. "'I' as in Albert."

Tribute to Jockeys

It seems only fair on quitting these shores temporarily to leave behind something of value. In this instance, it is a suggestion offered to the New York Racing Association and any other such groups that care to listen. Isn't it about time that racing took formal cognizance of the contributions made to the sport by that colorful band of small, brave men—the jockeys? Why not name a few major races for guys like Eddie Arcaro, Bill Shoemaker, Eric Guerin, Conn McCreary?

The Travers Stakes, eldest showcase event still contested in the United States, is named for William Travers, the stockbroker who backed the saloon brawler, John Morrissey, in bringing thoroughbred racing to Saratoga. August Belmont I, who gave his name to a Triple Crown event and the track where it is run, was another of the beautiful people, an imported banker and art connoisseur.

The Dwyer Stakes, on the other hand, honors a pair of Brooklyn hutchers. "If you will come to the Union Club," Fred Gebhart said in 1882, "I will match Eole against Hindoo for $5,000 a side." "If you will come to our butcher shop," Phil Dwyer said, "we will match Hindoo against Eole for $10,000 a side."

The first Peter Widener (Hialeah's Widener Stakes) was a butcher in Philadelphia. In New York, the Carter Handicap came into being in 1895 when Capt. William Carter, a tugboat skipper, poured money into the new Aqueduct track, whose clubhouse was described as "a shanty held up by stilts."

Races have been named for politicians and statesmen from Peter Stuyvesant and Benjamin Franklin to William Collins Whitney and Bernard Baruch. Pimlico runs the J. Edgar Hoover Handicap, named for a cop. Probably it would be unfair to describe Eugene Wood as a bagman, but he wangled a franchise for the old Jamaica track out of the New York Legislature and that's why we have a Wood Memorial.

There are stakes saluting women like Betsy Ross, Molly Pitcher and Barbara Fritchie; Del Mar offers the Bing Crosby Handicap and Hollywood the Will Rogers Stakes. There is a whole bouquet of flowers—the Chrysanthemum Handicap at Laurel, the Bougainvillea, Mimosa and Jasmine at Hialeah, the Black-Eyed Susan at Pimlico, Gardenia at Garden State, Orchid at Hollywood, and Churchill Downs hails a weed with its Golden Rod Stakes.

Rivers Honored

The Sanfords of the Sanfords Stakes manufactured carpets. Leonard Jerome (Jerome Handicap) was a lawyer and publisher. Hawthorne runs a memorial to Charles Bidwell, who owned a professional football team. There are races named for rivers—the Schuylkill, Delaware, Swanee and Brandywine. There is one for a drink (the Champagne), for a bird (The Flamingo), for a cigarette (the Marlboro Cup) and for a lyric writer (The Francis Scott Key.)

Racing officials are frequently memorialized, but not racing officials who started as jockeys like Ted Atkinson, Warren Mehrtens and Johnny Rotz, stewards in Chicago, New York and Delaware. The Downs at Gulfstream have a right to run a Donn Handicap, but did James Donn contribute as much to racing as Eddie Arcaro, did he have the class of Bill Shoemaker or Braulio Baeza, did he bring as much fun to the game as Conn McCreary?

These little guys are among the greatest of athletes. Why can't racing salute them as such? After all, there's a race at Fort Erie called the Inferno Stakes, named for hell. And Aqueduct unblushingly presents the Sport Page Handicap.

AP.

Tom Jenkins holds check and trophy after winning IVB Classic.

Jenkins Is First In Golf Classic

By Gordon S. White Jr.

WHITEMARSH, Pa., June 17 (NYT).—Tom Jenkins had a long and uncertain day of golf yesterday at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club before finishing as a winner for the first time on the Professional Golfers Association tour.

Jenkins's lead of five strokes after two rounds of the IVB Classic gradually dwindled. Eventually he lost it completely and fell behind with 12 holes remaining. Then misfortune struck Bob Wynn, the new leader, and Jenkins regained the top and held on to win by a stroke.

The 27-year-old Jenkins shot a 69 and a one-over-par 72 yesterday for a 72-hole total of 275, and beat Johnny Miller, who finished at 276 after shooting two 68s. Wynn, whose misfortune was a quadruple bogey 8 on the 17th hole, was third at 277.

Jenkins earned $30,000 of the $150,000 purse for this 13th IVB Classic that was delayed two days by rain and was forced to end with two rounds yesterday after single rounds Saturday and Sunday.

Two strokes back of Wynn was Jim Simons, whose 68 and 71 gave him a 279. Jenkins, Wynn and Simons entered this event without a PGA victory. Wynn came close and, after the quadruple bogey, he said: "I'm not really disgusted like you might think. But I'm disappointed. I'm going home and fish and swim three weeks."

Jim Dent, who was second after two rounds, faded and finished in a tie for 15th at 284.

Miller gave it a charge at the end, trying so hard for everything that he had nothing but birdies or bogeys for eight straight holes during the last round. Even though he fell short by a stroke, he said: "I'm very happy. That win did a lot more for Tom than it hurt me. I'm trying for Ryder Cup points and I moved from 12th to seventh in Ryder Cup standings."

The important turnabout holes in the last round were the sixth and 17th. While Wynn crept up and finally tied Jenkins on a series of birdies, Jenkins had his trouble with the tee shot at six, a 360-yard uphill hole with an out-of-bounds border on the right.

Jenkins may have outsmarted himself by trying to play too safe away from the right out-of-bounds. He landed in the left rough 10 feet behind a pine tree that made it impossible for him to shoot for the green. By the time he was finished, he had a 6 on the hole and Wynn was the leader.

When Jenkins bogeyed the par-4 eighth, he was even worse off, and Miller was on the move.

But Wynn, who shot one-over-par 143 for the first two rounds, couldn't hold his big chance at his first victory on the tour. His tee shot at the 17th went into a bunker.

Swiss Cycle Race

SILVAPLANA, Switzerland, June 17 (Reuters).—Giancarlo Bellini of Italy won the sixth stage of the Tour of Switzerland cycle race here today, but Roger de Vlaeminck of Belgium finished second place and retained the overall lead.

U.S. Cancels Kiev Track Meet, Claiming a Contract Violation

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17 (AP).—The Amateur Athletic Union said yesterday that it has canceled the dual track meet with the Soviet Union at Kiev, scheduled for July 4-5, because of what it called "numerous contract violations by the U.S.S.R. All-Sports Committee."

The denial of television rights to the meet in the United States was one of the violations, according to Ollan Cassell, executive director of the AAU.

Cassell also said that a triangular meet with Poland and Czechoslovakia, scheduled for Prague on July 7-8, was jeopardized by the cancellation of the meet with the Russians.

He said that the United States had offered to send a "mini-team" of a man and a woman for each event instead of a full team to Prague, but had not yet received a response from the Czechs.

Cassell said that the United States still planned to field a full team of men and women against West Germany and Pan Africa at Durham, N.C., on July 18-19.

"Numerous contract violations by the U.S.S.R. All-Sports Committee left us with no alternative," Cassell said. "Although the contract granted the AAU television rights in this country, the Soviets have denied us this right. Without the revenue that would accrue to us from television, we are unable to finance the trip."

A team of about 66 men and women would have been sent to Kiev.

Cassell said he had made "repeated efforts" to urge the Soviets to abide by what he said were the terms of the contract, but to no avail. Cassell said he had called Moscow yesterday morning.

"This is a sad development," Cassell said. "The track and field exchange program, which began in 1958, has been a rewarding one—beneficial to the athletes of both countries and to relationships between the nations as well. It is with great regret and great sadness that we are compelled to suspend the series."

Cassell said he was hopeful that this year's cancellation would not impair future relationships with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Response

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI).—An official of the Soviet Track and Field Federation said today the federation is examining the U.S. cancellation of the meet.

Alexei Vassiliev, deputy chairman of the federation, said: "We are investigating the matter. We are examining their telegram. From our point of view, we are in favor of having the meeting, but I cannot yet say what our official stand will be."

Soviet Union, Alias Dynamo, Is Becoming a Soccer Power

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 17 (IHT).—The new reality of European football is the Soviet Union. More specifically, it is Dynamo Kiev, winner of the Cupwinners' Cup and representing Russia *en bloc*, winner over Turkey, Ireland and Italy.

Thanks to Dynamo, Russia is now favored to win a Nations Cup qualifying group in which it was flagging dreadfully, while in the coming European Cup, they must now be among the favorites; and no Russian team has ever reached the final, until now.

Beating Italy, 1-0, in a recent friendly match in Moscow, Dynamo Kiev, alias Russia, looked enormously superior to the Italians. Konkov, the Russian sweeper, is one who attacks in the modern manner, where the veteran Facchetti, left-back turned sweeper, is utterly negative, in the outmoded Italian style.

Moreover, Dynamo has in Oleg Blokhin and Onishenko two splendid strikers, wingers with close ball control and admirable finishing power who can attack, despite their left-sided penchant, from right along the front line. In midfield, there are the subtleties of Vladimir Muntijan and Kolotov, the inside-forward Dynamo obtained after rivalry with two other major clubs.

Swiss and Turks

In the Nations Cup, Russia next season must play Switzerland and Turkey, away. Ireland, which lost, 2-1, in Kiev but beat the Russians, 3-0, in Dublin, has but one game left—against Turkey, at home. What may now undo them is that disappointing 1-0 defeat in Switzerland, after their Kiev game.

Yugoslavia now appears to be firing on all cylinders, having won its recent matches in Sweden and Norway. This makes it favored to win its group, over Northern Ireland, which beat Yugoslavia, 1-0, in Belfast, but dropped two points in Norway last September. Now the Irish must go to Yugoslavia, and will find it hard.

Yugoslavia, although still without Dragan Dzajic, has gotten back the likes of Branko Oblak and the left-footed Bogicevic.

The most interesting group still looks that in which Holland, Poland and Italy are involved. Italy has resigned itself to elimination, although it did win recently in Helsinki with Giorgio Chinaglia's penalty and mathematically still has a chance. Poland, which recently beat East Germany, 2-1, without Deyna (can they persuade him not to retire?) and Gadocha, plays Holland twice and Italy at home.

Orr Is Selected An NHL All-Star For Eighth Time

MONTREAL, June 17 (UPI).—At the ripe old age of 27, Boston Bruins defenseman Bobby Orr added another to his long list of records yesterday by being named to the National Hockey League's first-team all-stars for the eighth consecutive year.

Orr and right-winger Guy Lafleur of the Montreal Canadiens were the only unanimous choices of the professional hockey writers voting in the league's 18 cities.

The Stanley Cup champion Philadelphia Flyers were the only club with two men on the first team, captain Bobby Clarke at center and Vezina Trophy-winner Bernie Parent on goal.

Defenseman Denis Potvin of the New York Islanders and left-wing Rick Martin of the Buffalo Sabres completed the squad. Each first-team all-star receives $2,000 from the league.

The second team was: goaltender Rogie Vachon of the Los Angeles Kings; defensemen Guy Lapointe of the Canadiens and Borje Salming of the Toronto Maple Leafs; Bruins' center Phil Esposito, right-wing Rene Robert of the Sabres and New York Rangers' left-wing Steve Vickers.

Orr, who led the NHL in scoring last season with 46 goals and 89 assists for 135 points, broke the record he held with former Montreal and New York Rangers defenseman Doug Harvey, who was a first-team choice seven straight years.

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Observer

Democracy at Work

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — In Washington I saw the great engine of democracy at work. The tour guide began at the Capitol where Congress was in a lather of labor.

"Stand back!" the doorkeeper shouted. "Congress is passing a bill!" The brand new bill was brought out. Everyone cheered and Congress smiled proudly through its fatigue.

Baker

"Think of it," the guide said. "It took 535 men and women to produce that bill. That's your democracy at work." Congress smiled modestly, as though it had done nothing worth marveling at, and went back to produce another bill.

* * *

"If we hurry," the guide said, "maybe we can beat the bill down to the White House." We roared down Pennsylvania Avenue.

"What happens at the White House?" I asked.

"Democracy at work," said the guide. "That's where the President unpasses the bill."

I didn't understand. Hadn't Congress already passed the bill?

"Of course," said the guide. "Passing bills is what Congress does. The President's job is to unpass them. After Congress passes one, it goes down to the White House where the President unpasses it. That's called your 'presidential veto'."

We arrived just in time to see President Ford place the brand new bill on his desk, lift a pen and unpass it with a few strokes. "Think of it," the guide said. "Democracy at work."

"Is that all there is?"

"No, no, no," said the guide, hauling me back to the Capitol. "Now the bill goes back to Congress, which gets a chance to disunpass it."

* * *

"Disunwhat?"

"Dis-un-pass it. Since Congress has already passed it, and the President has unpassed it, the question now is whether Congress wants to dis-unpass it."

We arrived just in time to see Congress throw the bill in the trash can. "It's dead," said the guide.

"How come, if they passed it the first time, they didn't just dis-unpass it after the President had unpassed it?"

"Aha!" cried the guide. "That's your democracy at work. The first time they need only a simple majority to pass the bill. But after the President unpasses it, they need two-thirds of the Congress if they want to dis-unpass it."

His explanation was scarcely finished before another shout of triumph came from the Congress. Another brand new bill had been passed.

"Now let me see if I have this right," I said. "They have just passed another bill. It now goes to the President who unpasses it, and then it comes back here where it gets thrown in the trash can because one-third of the members don't want it."

"You've got it," the guide said. "Democracy at work."

* * *

Since the product of democracy at work seemed to be unpassed bills, would it not be cheaper if Congress simply went home? That way, I suggested, the government would have the same number of unpassed bills without any of the costly expense of keeping the lights burning in the Capitol.

That wouldn't be democracy at work, the guide explained. At election time, the President and Congress needed something to quarrel about, and one of the handiest things to quarrel about was who did more to unpass important bills. The quarrel would encourage everybody to vote, thus assuring democratic elections, after which everybody could come back to Washington and unpass more bills to get ready for the next election.

It must be disheartening to the President, as well as the elected representatives of the people, I observed, to have to work so hard to make sure that their work produced no result.

"Not at all," the guide said. "The President enjoys it so much he is thinking of running for election to the job."

* * *

"You mean the President is not an elected representative of the people?"

The guide said, no, the President had been appointed to the job, and now he wanted to run so he could become an elected representative of the people, just like Congress. I didn't see why he would want to do that. "If he doesn't get a two-thirds majority, will he feel obliged to unelect himself?" I asked.

"Come, come," the guide said. "That wouldn't be democracy at work."

I was seeing the light. "I can see by your smile that you understand democracy now," the guide said.

"Of course," I said. "Democracy is that system of government under which a country is governed by slightly more than one-third of its elected representatives and a fellow who serves by appointment only."

* * *

"Democracy at work," exulted the guide. "Now, for something really interesting, we'll go to the Pentagon."

I fled. Congress roared happily again. It had just passed another bill to be thrown in the trash so everybody could get elected.

It seemed an easy way to make a living, considering the scarcity of honest work.

Irving Marder

There is a second charge still unruled upon—that of piracy. 'They gave me a carrot,' David McTaggert said, conceding that it might also be construed as half a loaf.

Victory for a Man Who Took On French Navy

PARIS, June 17 (IHT).—A man who had never set eyes on David McTaggert until today mistook him, when he entered the room, for his own lawyer. Perhaps three years of litigation has given him a kind of protective coloration. Certainly the navy blue blazer, striped tie, gray pants, black shoes and neatly trimmed, steel-gray moustache did not add up to the picture of a rugged Canadian yachtsman who had defied the French Navy, in July, 1972, by sailing his ketch, the Greenpeace-3, through the Mururoa atoll area in the South Pacific while the French were conducting nuclear tests. Nor did the mild-looking eyes, behind tinted glasses, provide any clue to the events of the following August when, according to McTaggert, French sailors who boarded the Greenpeace-3 and removed it from the blast zone, beat him so severely that his sight was permanently damaged.

David McTaggert, the Canadian who got a "carrot" from the French government in a court proceeding Tuesday.

Rhoda Sidney.

McTaggert's diffident entry today seemed in keeping, however, with published accounts of his tenacious struggle with French naval and legal authorities. There was very little in his manner to indicate that, earlier this afternoon, he had in fact won a substantial victory at the Paris Civil Tribunal. The court ruled that the French Navy was guilty, as charged by McTaggert, of ramming his boat, and that it must pay damages—the amount to be decided by a court-appointed assessor (whose fee must also be paid by the French Navy). But there was also a second, related charge—one of piracy. On this point the court ruled itself incompetent, on the ground that this is outside its jurisdiction, and told McTaggert that if he wants to pursue the matter he must apply to another French court, the Conseil d'Etat.

Assent Inevitable

"They gave me a carrot," he said, though later conceding, in response to a question, that it might also be construed as half a loaf. As he sees it, the court's assent on the ramming charge was inevitable, and therefore winning this point is a comparatively minor victory. The big, unresolved issue, in his view, is the "piracy" charge—the boarding incident in which his eye was injured. (The French Navy contends that McTaggert hurt his eye when he fell during a scuffle with the boarding party.)

McTaggert's bitterness toward his own government, the Canadian, was apparent during this afternoon's discussion. He contends, in fact, that the Ottawa government acted "in collusion" with the Paris government in ousting his 12-meter ketch from the nuclear testing zone. If there was no collusion, he said, "then why hasn't the Canadian government protested vigorously to the French, as the Australian and New Zealand governments did?"

Outlining his course of action today, he said he plans to press his own case vigorously enough, this time "with Prime Minister Trudeau," and demand that the Canadian leader try a new approach—bypassing the French Foreign Ministry officials. McTaggert said that the Quai d'Orsay has a vested interest in the case and therefore cannot be trusted to follow an objective course.

Meanwhile, he said, the book he has written about the Greenpeace-3 episodes, which was published first in Canada, is now being translated into French, Spanish, Italian and German. With the proceeds of the book sales he hopes to be able to finance the next stage of litigation. If this proves insufficient, he said, his only alternative will be "to move to the level of skulduggery—for want of a better word—that's been used against me." The word puzzled one or two of the non-English speakers present; McTaggert amplified it to the extent of asserting that he believes there is an international conspiracy to deceive the public about atomic-weapons testing and that he is one of the victims of this conspiracy.

Badly Damaged

McTaggert, who is 42 years old, is from Sunshine Coast, British Columbia. He went into the construction business in the United States, established his own company, and made a good-sized nest egg. Part of it helped to buy the Greenpeace-3. The boat was badly damaged in the 1972 ramming incident—the French contended that *McTaggert* rammed one of its minesweepers, despite the odd circumstance that Greenpeace's damage was to its stern. McTaggert sold the boat to help finance his court case and says he has also spent "about $25,000" of his savings in an effort to keep afloat.

Where does he go from here? One pre-trial report had said that he would probably be leaving Paris. McTaggert—who does not give any special impression of rock-like determination or immovable rectitude—indicated that this report was premature. Obviously, he implied, the French would be delighted if he picked up his carrot, or half-loaf, and went away. But, on the other hand, if he were the kind of man who moved along quietly when he was told to, he wouldn't be here at all.

Associated Pr

TEACHER AND PUPIL—Mrs. Gerald Ford and her for dance teacher, Martha Graham, at a reunion in York. Mrs. Ford will attend a Graham benefit Thurs

PEOPLE: *Ex-Beatle Files Suit Against John Mitchell*

An attorney for former Beatle **John Lennon** said Monday in New York that he has filed suit against former U.S. Attorney General **John Mitchell** and others charging them with "improper selective prosecution" in seeking to deport Lennon in 1972. The attorney, **Leon Wildes**, said that others named in the suit include the U.S. Department of Justice, former deputy Attorney General **Richard Kleindienst** and "various immigration officers." Deportation proceedings against Lennon were started in New York in March, 1972. He was charged with overstaying his U.S. visa and prosecutors cited a 1968 British conviction for marijuana possession as the reason for denying his permanent residence. At a news conference in 1973, New York Immigration Director Sol Marks said that he had made the decision to proceed against Lennon. But Wildes said that he has obtained documents showing that Lennon's deportation was ordered from Washington on the strength of a Senate investigative report which sought to link the singer with a plan to disrupt the Republican National Convention in 1962.

* * *

U.S. designer **Oleg Cassini**, who was official designer for **Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis** when she was America's first lady, has filed two defamation suits in New York. He is asking $9 million in one and $2.2 million in the other. In the first suit, Cassini charged the publishing house of Little, Brown & Co. and author **James Brady** of making "false and defamatory" statements about him in a book, "Superchic," published last year. The book, dealing with the fashion world in the 1950s and 1960s, purportedly referred to Cassini as a "second-rate designer." According to the Cassini suit, Brady falsely reported in his book that within a month of declaring that she would wear nothing but U.S.-designed clothes, Mrs. Kennedy's sister, **Lee Radziwill**, was bringing in clothing for her, a by French couturier **Hubert Givenchy**. The suit alleged the statements were made "reckless disregard of the tr and asks $1.5 million in dam and $3 million in punitive d ages from each defendant. the second suit, for $2.2 mi Cassini accused designer **Kloss** of writing an article the Detroit Free Press in w he declared that Jacqu Kennedy became fashion nce she got into the W House because she got Ca to order clothing patterns Givenchy.

* * *

Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President, is the ner of Japan's 1974 Kajima I Award. She was cited for "humanitarian work and tributions to world peace" the sponsor, the Kajima I tute of International Peace. Marcos gets a gold medal a million yen (about $3,500).

* * *

Former Israeli Prime Min **Golda Meir**, 77, was in the pital again Tuesday, having n ment for a leg ailment. It the fourth time she has hospitalized since leaving o a year ago. She is expecte be discharged Wednesday.

* * *

Betty Ford's escort Tue night at a benefit for the A tha Graham Dance Comp will be **Woody Allen**, who, Mrs Ford, is an ex-Graham dent. Calling Miss Graham "genius of the theater," Allen fall signed up for a begin class "to gain more insight her work." Mrs. Ford stu dancing with Miss Graham the late 1930s and 1940s. T Thursday she had a reunion w her former dance teacher wh she called "my very, very fa ite person." Guest stars at benefit will be **Rudolf Nureyev** **Margot Fonteyn**.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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